THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$8 00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869. NO. 248.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Is the best and cheapest commercial and family newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania. No farmer, mechanic or merchant should be without it.

TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the writer up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58¾f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 87¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 130¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

A PIANO maker informs the public that the manufacturers make a profit of two hundred per cent.

A LADY of Montpelier, Vt., died last week from disease contracted by inhaling the fumes of poisonous chemicals while working in a photographic gallery.

BOLTON, England, has gone to the ultra sensational drama to an alarming extent, as there has lately been produced there a play called, "Infanticide, or a Trial for Life."

AN Indiana paper says the Radicals are "playing h—ll in Chicago." Well, let them play it. At the next change of the programme you'll see them playing Chicago in h—ll.

A WELL has been sunk at Moundsville, two and a quarter miles from any open body of water, from which large numbers of little fish, some of them four to five inches long, are dipped daily.

THE merits of the sunflower as a disinfectant of the malaria of intermittent fever was discussed by Dr. Van der Weyde at a recent meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute.

CAMMACK, member of the G. A. R. of Washington city who "mysteriously disappeared" and was supposed to have been "foully dealt with," has turned up all right, having been on a visit to a relative.

THE banks in New Haven, Conn., have united in employing two night watchmen, at a salary of $1000 each per annum, whose duty it shall be to visit the different banks once an hour during the night.

ONE of the reasons assigned in support of the motion for a new trial of the St. Louis murderer Kingler is, that the jury were interfered with in their deliberations by some outside party remarking in their hearing "that it was the opinion of the people outside that defendant ought to be hung."

THE Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey (O. S.) have resolved that it belongs to the office of the pastor to give full instruction to his congregation upon their duties as citizens, especially in reference to their supporting for offices within the gift of the people, honest, conscientious and competent men.

THE New Haven Catholics are a good deal excited over the recent action of Rev. Hugh Carmody in removing the stones from fifty eight graves in the churchyard, and leveling the graves beyond all identification; all to improve the grounds about his residence. Among the unknown graves is that of Professor John Austop, of Yale College, a German, who died in 1842.

IT is stated that the large amount of traffic drawn to the Pacific Railroad has so taken away business from the Panama route as to render it improbable that the latter line can ever again enjoy prosperity. This is a change that might have been foreseen. The Panama route depended solely upon New York and San Francisco, and both these ports are now better served by the railroad.

THE ceremony of opening the Suez Canal will take place November 17th. The Khedive, doing things royally, has ordered every arrangement to be made for the timely and comfortable transportation of all persons who are invited to be present at the opening of this great work, and bears all the expenses of their journey and sojourn in Egypt himself. The Khedive has sent a special note of invitation to each of the chief editors of the New York press.

THE city editor of a New York journal having complained that press representatives were denied the privilege, the Police Board passed a resolution to allow authorized members of the press to examine, in the presence of the officer in charge, the House of Detention and premises, and inquire as to the manner of keeping the persons detained therein as witnesses—but permitting no conversation with reference to the particular case in which they are detained.

THE latest novelty in the way of building material is paper. A Wisconsin company furnishes saturated paper board, impervious to air and water, in sufficient quantity to cover the sides of a cottage 22x36 and 20 feet high for twenty dollars. This board is said to keep the house free from dampness throughout the season, is impermeable to cold in winter and neutralizes the effects of the extreme heats of summer. Vermin, too, will not touch it on account of the material with which the board is saturated.

IN Virginia waters there has been an oyster naval combat. The schooner, Anna Virginia, clandestinely gathering oysters, was discovered and pursued by the oyster police on two steamers. They gained on the Anna Virginia, but her master was equal to the emergency. He backed ship and went for the foremost steamer, running her down with all on board. He tacked ship again and sailed away, leaving the crew of the second steamer to pick up the discomfited police on the first, who got a ducking instead of oysters for their pains.

A MINER in the Steese coal mine, Summit county, Ohio, accidentally extinguished his lamp while at work, last week. He started to get out of the shaft, but went in the wrong direction, and finally got completely caught in what is known as the "water entry." Having no idea as to how he could make his exit, he acted with that discretion which best becomes bravery, and spent the night in the entry, away down under ground, with the ice-cold water up to his knees. He was glad enough when some chance brought some of his fellow miners to him the next morning.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* remarks that there is great need in the South for mechanics and laborers of all kinds. From Virginia and North Carolina colored hands have gone South to pick cotton, and a few days ago we noticed the movement of a hundred and fifty white men from Illinois, who went to Louisiana to work on a sugar plantation. The planters fear they cannot secure all the crop, so limited is the supply of labor. It is no; farm hands merely who are needed. The *Picayune* says that carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, plasterers, coopers, wheelrights, &c., are all wanted, and could find immediate employment and at higher wages than they receive in the north.

LITERARY ITEMS.

REV. J. G. WOODS' new work, "Bible Animals," will be published in America next month.

A CONCORDANCE of Keble's *Christian Year* is announced, as well as *two* for the works of Tennyson.

SHAKESPEARE, Byron, Moore, Milton or Dante, complete for forty cents, is a Philadelphia announcement.

THE autobiography of Edward Wortly Montague, son of the famous Lady Mary, is announced for November.

A NEW illustrated scientific weekly has appeared in London. It is entitled *Nature*," and has for regular contributors Darwin, Huxley, Kingsly and Tyndall.

ROBB is about to make valuable additions to his well known "Libraries," and several unexceptional works are announced for the standard, classical and scientific divisions of his sterling publications.

RICHARD DOYLE, the famous illustrator of Brown, Jones & Robinson, has copiously enriched with his pencil a new book of fairy tales,—"Scenes and Adventures in the Kingdom of the Little People."

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. are about to publish a new volume of Langes' Commentaries, including Proverbs, Ecclesiastics and Solomon's Song; also, a new, popular and complete edition of Froude's History of England in twelve volumes.

A LONDON publisher has begun, with the present month a new monthly, called the "*Academy*," which is to be a record of literature, learning, science and art. One of its new features will be reviews signed with the writers names. The new journal is to be a rival of the *Athenæum* which has, having the field to itself, won hosts of enemies among authors. Mr. Dixon who has had much to do with the unpopularity of the latter, has resigned and Mr. Dilke, the author of "Greater Britain," will assume his chair.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Impending French Crisis—The Government Prepared for the Emergency—The English Press on the Death of Earl Derby—Fenian Meetings in Ireland—Committees Appointed to Look for a Spanish King—The Cabinet Inharmonious.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 25.—Nearly all the metropolitan papers to-day have obituary notices of the late Earl Derby.

Austin Henry Layard, the author, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

LONDON, October 25.—The fears of a revolt at Paris on the 26th are diminishing. The Government is taking every precaution to guard against any disturbance of the public peace. Marshal Bazine has been authorized to use cannon without mercy.

The *Times* in an obituary on Lord Derby says: No one can be a statesman without statesman-like temperament. With this the Earl of Derby was never endowed. He was too impulsive to resist the temptation of making sallies on enemies both in and out of season. His smear at the Italian struggle will ever be remembered as a proof of his recklessness in speaking on foreign affairs. The Duke of Wellington bequeathed to him his influence in the House of Lords, but the bequest could not be executed. The mantle of the Duke's soldierlike virtues had not descended on his successor. Great as was his ascendancy among the Conservative peers, he never gained the confidence of his countrymen.

The *Telegraph* points to the fact that Lord Derby employed his latest breath in public to declaim, with all the solemnity of an old man falling from the world, against a measure of justice and necessity, like the Irish Church bill, and adds that this shows how much time ago and the country had gone beyond him.

The *Standard* predicts that while the present generation lives, Lord Derby will be remembered throughout his own province, not only as an orator, scholar, and statesman, of whom Lancashire may well be proud, but as a magnate who in the direst trial took his place as a leader in the work of relief and charity; as a rich man who cared for the sorrows of the poor, and as the great man who respected the pride of family, not as that Premier of England, but as the kindly neighbor, generous friend and Christian gentleman.

The *News* speaks of him as follows: "Lord Derby was not a great statesman, but he was a great political personality, and his place in the history of England, not for what he did, still less for what he failed to do; but for what he was. He was the last of the Barons the last not the least. He was a perfect example of the property aristocratic politicians, with the faults and virtues the dignity and the fidelity of his order. When he seemed to desert principles, he did so under the influence of strongly felt, if erroneously interpreted, obligations to his sovereign, and his political constituency.

The Marquis of Salisbury will succeed the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

The partial settlement of the tariff question has improved the Sheffield trade with the United States.

DUBLIN, October 25.—Amnesty meetings have been held in the city of Cork and the parish of Carrigaline. Mr. Gladstone was denounced for his refusal to pardon the Fenians, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the Irish people will accept no legislative measure for Ireland until the prisoners are released.

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 25.—A Cabinet Council sitting, of an unusually extended duration, was held at the office of the Ministry to-day. The meeting was a long one, in consequence of the disagreement of Senors Ardara and Silvella respecting the church expenditures and property. The Unionist members of the Cortes held a very stormy meeting in the city, on the subject of their legislative attitude towards the Government. A cabinet difficulty is anticipated; if Ardara and Silvella should resign their portfolios. Take profit will also go. The final solution of the crisis is generally canvassed, but no definite deduction as to the issue has been arrived at.

The conviction is growing that in the present state of parties the selection of a King is impracticable.

The Cortes is as much divided in opinion as the cabinet, and unless a compromise is effected, the establishment of the monarchy will be hopeless.

Evening.—The deputies to the Cortes from Porto Rico have petitioned the Government to refrain from special legislation for that colony for the present.

The three principal parties in the Cortes have each appointed deputies to attend a conference and try to come to some agreement in regard to the selection of a King.

There was a disturbance at Barbastro, in Aragon, yesterday. Cries were given for the Republicans, and other seditious demonstrations made. The disturbance was inconsiderable, and was easily suppressed. The town is now tranquil.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 25.—The Emperor arrived at the Tuileries to day.

Petrie, Prefect of Police, has issued a proclamation, which has been widely circulated throughout the city. He says: "In view of the proceedings expected on the 26th, and which are likely to disturb the public peace, the authorities would inform the people of Paris that measures will be taken to insure the respect of the law and the maintenance of tranquility. Good citizens are requested to be on their guard against imprudent curiosity, and not expose themselves to the consequence that may result by the enforcement of the law against mobs."

LONDON, October 25.—It is reported in Paris that a plot concocted by the Liberals for a rising on Thursday next has been discovered.

The Emperor is concentrating troops in the city, and Gen. Bazene has received orders to employ artillery, if necessary, to keep the streets clear.

The Imperial manifesto has been prepared, and is ready for publication; but the Government awaits events before issuing it.

The Liberals deny the existence of the reported plot, and to prevent disorder are disposed to postpone the attempt to open the session of the Corps of Legislatif to morrow.

The people of Paris are much excited over the impending crisis.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, October 25.—During the insurrection at Cattaro the rebels gained possession of a fort through treason, and then massacred the garrison. Their attacks on other parts of the city were repulsed.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—The Sultan will embark on the 12th of November for the Isthmus of Suez.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 25.—The steamer Maine arrived from New York.

QUEENSTOW, October 25.—The steamers Tarifa and Manhattan, from New York, arrived to day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 25.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 93¾. American securities steady. Five-twenty bonds, "62s, 81¾; "65s, 81¼; "67s, 82¾. Ten-Forties, 78. Bonds at Frankfort, 87¾@87¼. Erie, 21¾; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS, October 25.—Bourse firm; Rentes 71f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, October 25—Cotton steady; sales middling uplands at 12s; Orleans 12¾; sales amounted to 12,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s 7d; red western, 9s 3d; winter, 9s 6d. Western flour, 24s. Corn, 30s. 6d. Oats 3s. 2d. Pease 44s 6d. Pork, 112s. 6d. Beef, 6d. Lard, 71s. Cheese, 67s 6d. Bacon, 58s. Lard, 71s. Cheese, 67s 6d. Bacon, 58s. Tallow, 47s 6d. Naval stores quiet. Spirits Petroleum, 11d; refined 1s 8¾.

LONDON, October 25.—Tallow, 47s 6d. Sugar, 39s 9d. an spot; 39s 6d@39s 9d, afloat. Refined Petroleum 1s 8¾d. Calcutta Linseed, 61s 9d.

ANTWERP, October 25. — Petroleum firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, October 25.—Cotton market quiet.

NEW YORK CITY.

Gen. Butterfield has resigned—Grand Jury After the Gold Ring—Discharged Machinists all at Work Again—Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad will pay a 15 per Cent Stock Dividend on the 15th Proximo.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 25, 1869.

The *Telegram* says: We learn that the recent complications in regard to gold speculations connected with a feeling of personal self respect, pending investigations upon the point, have impelled the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, General Butterfield, to send in his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a communication to that effect was despatched to Washington this afternoon. The *Commercial* says it hears the General had expressed himself to the effect that as he could not have the thorough and impartial investigation he desired, he preferred to resign, and would forward his letter of resignation at once. Report also says he has telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury to that effect, and will forward a formal letter to-night.

It is understood that the Grand Jury devotes to day to the investigation of the gold ring transactions.

The evidence thus far taken by the Congressional Committee on the Paraguayan outrages is unimportant.

The Erie Railroad strike has ended in the reinstatement of all the displaced men.

Father Hyacinthe will probably not visit Boston. He visits Hon. John Bigelow at his country seat, and goes to Washington about the first of November.

The libel suit of F. A. Love against Caleb C. Powell, money editor of the *Times*, involving certain charges against the managers of the Erie railway, was argued to-day before Judge Cardozo.

In the New York Stock Exchange this morning the President announced that he had been directed to give notice that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company will, on the 15th prox., issue a 15 per cent. stock dividend.

CHICAGO.

The Parepa Rosa Opera Troupe Make a Narrow Escape from a Serious Disaster.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, October 25.—The Parepa Rosa Opera Troupe, which arrived in this city this morning, about one o'clock, in an extra train by the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, had a narrow escape from a serious disaster. In passing the Rock Island Junction, about seven miles below this city, by the displacement of a switch, the engine and baggage car were thrown from the track, and badly damaged. Fortunately the train was going at a slow rate of speed, and no one sustained any serious damage. Mr. Widdows, the agent of the troupe, was standing on the platform, and was thrown to the ground, but was not severely hurt.

Wm. G. Horn was arrested at Boonesboro, Iowa, and brought to this city, this morning, charged with swindling a Chicago commission house of this city to the tune of ten thousand dollars. He promised to ship whisky to the firm, but failed to do so to the value of the money they advanced.

LOUISVILLE.

Man Suffocated to Death—Steamer Cora S. Sunk.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—As some workmen were cutting through a hill to get the proper grade for a street, Wm. Gibson, a laborer, went in under an overhanging shelf, when the bank caved in upon him and he was suffocated to death.

The Cora S. sunk suddenly and without perceptible cause on Sunday, three miles above Shawneetown, on the Ohio, in ten feet of water. She lies straight and can be raised. She had three hundred bales of cotton for Evansville. The Cora S. was from Memphis and bound for Cincinnati.

Tennessee Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, October 25.—The Legislature to-day postponed the election of Public Printer until the second of November.

It is proposed now by Johnson's friends to run him for the State Convention, and if elected to make him President of that body.

The Legislature has not yet called a Convention, nor taken any action on the XVth Amendment.

Boiler Explosion—Three Men Killed and Several Others Badly Wounded.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LACROSSE, October 25.—A boiler in the steam saw mill at Grand Crossing, P. M. R. R. Depot, opposite this city, exploded at half past twelve this noon, mortally injuring three men. The names of two of the men are James Vane and John Case. The other man's name is unknown. Several others were badly scalded and otherwise injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Destructive Fire in Montreal, Canada.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTREAL, October 25.—A series of fires occurred here Saturday night and Sunday morning. The most serious was the complete destruction of the St. Andrews church and partial destruction of the Unitarian church, and the drug manufactory of Kerry & Crathers. A Baptist church was also considerably damaged. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss about $150,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex-Senator Ben. Wade, of Ohio, was among the Presidential visitors yesterday.

—David Kendall, Past Grandmaster of Odd Fellows in California died at Sacramento last night.

—The Chamber of Commerce, of Memphis, passed resolutions last evening to extend aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

—The skeleton of Charles Ward, who had been missing from Worcester, Mass., for some two months, was found on Saturday.

—At Rondout, N. Y., Saturday, J. P. Wood, a ship carpenter, killed his wife with an ax, and then cut his own throat with a razor. Jealousy and rum!

—The Yerger case has been decided. Chief Justice Chase delivers the opinion of the Supreme Court to the effect that it has jurisdiction in *habeas corpus* cases.

—The decree of the constituents Cortes establishing unrestricted liberty of religion in the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico was yesterday promulgated on the island.

—John V. S. Visscher, formerly a letter-carrier, has been arrested on Albany and held in $5000 bail, for stealing a letter from the postoffice. It was found on his person.

—A barge containing three thousand barrels of flour, belonging to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, was sunk at the St. Louis levee on Sunday. Cargo insured.

—John W. Farmer, known as the originator of the Soup House charity, in 1857—the year of the great panic, when the destitution of a portion of the people was unparalleled, died in New York on Sunday.

—The Susquehanna Railroad at Dunnsburg, N. Y., where the railroad track is nearly one hundred feet high for a distance of two hundred feet, and which was washed away by the recent flood, has been repaired.

—A land slide of three acres occurred on Sunday evening near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at a place known as "Steep Roads," covering a brick yard six feet deep and sweeping away an engine house and engine. Damage heavy.

—Mr. Brewster, who has been tendered by Gov. Geary the position of Attorney General of Pennsylvania, now filled by Benjamin Harris Brewster, was formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and one of the majority of the Court that decided the election cases in favor of the Republican contestants.

—Haytien dates to the 16th state that gold there has risen to eighteen hundred, causing further depreciation of the National currency. The rise having been caused by the brokers, many of the most prominent have been arrested and sent on foot to the army, which was about to invest Jackmel and Aux Cayes. Salnave had applied to the British Admiral Phlinan to send a vessel to Port Au Prince, to protect it against bombardment by the rebels, which had been threatened. The government monopoly of coffee had been re-established, but it was moneyless to pay holders. Ships were loading with logwood.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Interview of Steel and Iron Manufacturers with Secretary Boutwell--Decision by Chief Justice Chase in the Yerger Case--Officers Assigned to Duty--Payment of the November Interest.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1869.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS CALL ON SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Hon. A. M. Felton and Maj. Henry McAllister, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, had an interview with Secretary Boutwell this afternoon, in relation to the under valuation of foreign steel, and partial evasion of the duty on iron and steel rails. Mr. Boutwell stated that he was engaged in an investigation of the subject to which his attention had been called, and it was his intention to carry it out in letter and spirit.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE IN THE YERGER CASE.

Chief Justice Chase read an elaborate opinion to-day in the Yerger case to the effect that the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the Constitution and Judiciary Act of 1789, and that the act of 1837, repealed by that of 1868, does not operate to take away the jurisdiction of this Court in the matter of *habeas corpus*, which is among our most valuable rights, and is guarded both by the Constitution and statute. The merits of the case were not involved in the opinion. Mr. Phillips, counsel for Yerger, remarked that he had invited a conference to-morrow of all with the Attorney General, before further action in the case. A motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* is pending.

The opinion delivered by Chief Justice Chase to-day does not involve the merits of the Yerger case, or the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, but merely the question of the authority of the court to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of appellate jurisdiction. The case on the merits, if the court shall issue the writ and proceed to the hearing thereon, will present the question only as to which power in the State of Mississippi, in its present condition of reconstruction, shall exercise civil, a person charged with crime is amenable.

DECLINED THE INVITATION.

The committee from Baltimore representing the Maryland Agricultural Society, and the committee representing the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Agricultural Arts, called on the President to-day, and tendered him an invitation to attend the inaugural exercises of the revival of the State Agricultural Society on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The President thanked the committee for their courtesy, but stated that he would be unable to avail himself of the invitation.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The following officers are assigned to duty in connection with the Internal Revenue in Mississippi: Capt. Francis W. Weir, First Lieuts. Jno. Pulford, Jno. P. Walker, Ephraim Williams and A. E. Wiles; Brevet Colonel A. Baruitz, Seventh Cavalry, is ordered in charge of the cavalry recruits at Fort Leavenworth.

NOVEMBER INTEREST TO BE PAID AT ONCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the payment, at once and without rebate, the interest due November 1st, both on registered and coupon bonds.

Lake Shore Road—Consolidation.

The Board of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway was in session at Cleveland last week, having under consideration among other matters, the proposed consolidation with the Wabash Railroad and the agreement with the Erie Company. The session closed on Saturday, and it is understood the Board approved a contract of consolidation with the Toledo, Wabash and Railway Company on terms favorable to the Lake Shore interest, and that the Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company will recommend to the stockholders a ratification of the contract. This union of railroad interests will cover nearly seventeen hundred miles of track, extending from the foot of the Lakes to the Mississippi river at three points and to the Northwest through Chicago.

The Cleveland *Herald* learns the basis of consolidation to be the putting in Lake Shore and Michigan Southern stock at par and Wabash at 75. Lake Shore takes a four per cent. dividend on the first of January, and Wabash nothing. After that time both companies share alike in the regular dividend, assumed to be eight per cent. The number of Directors is to be increased from fifteen to fifteen, and the Lake Shore party propose to give two of that number to the Wabash, but the latter was not disposed to be rated so low, and at last accounts this point had not been settled. It is claimed that the losses by the Lockwood failure will be fully covered by the excess of one month's earnings, and it is also stated that a full exposition of the financial condition of the company will be given to the public in a few days.

MR. BURR, of the Hartford *Times*, who is making the trans-continental trip and writing very pleasant letters to his paper about it, saw a Chinese shave in San Francisco. "The razor was two inches long, an inch and a half broad, and half an inch thick, and square at the end. It looked like a meat cleaver. The barber shaved his customer's head, all round, leaving the tuft and queue. Then he shaved his face and his forehead, polishing the forehead with the back of the razor. Then he shaved off one-half of each eyebrow as clean as a bone, leaving little tufts next to the nose; and then he shaved his nose all over carefully, and polished that. What next he did with this Sun Child, as he sat upright upon a little bench, both feet coiled under him, I know not, for I came away. Why he shaved the creature at all I could not tell, as he had no beard. Perhaps he slushed him with pork fat as a finish. If so Chang Wo was ready for business, and would go through you in a trade."

FAINT heart never won fair lady. A German barber in Cincinnati was long prevented from marrying his sweetheart, the daughter of a lusty beer seller. An elopement was arranged, and the Teuton drove to the trysting place, and found the girl's father quietly waiting for him. Then a fight ensued, a long and nose-bloody one, in which both were greatly exhausted. After the old man was pretty well whipped, and both had paused to pant a while, the "stern parent" observed, "You be's a pooty goot man, Herman; le's stop tis tam business. You shall ha'l Christina, aure." The moral is obvious. Young men who are opposed, have only to show their manhood by giving the old gentleman a good thrashing.

ON last Wednesday evening a young man stepped into the dining room of the American House, in Youngstown, just after the boarders had risen from the table and called for supper. He commenced eating and was noticed by the waiting girls to be sitting perfectly still as if he had fallen suddenly asleep. A man present examined his pulse and pronounced him dead. Dr. Woodbridge soon arrived, and on examination he also pronounced him dead. A railroad employe next morning recognised him as George Newberry, son of Henry Newberry, of Cleveland, brother of Dr. S. Newberry, to whom a dispatch was immediately sent. A coroner's inquest attributed his death to apoplexy.

AT a recent sale of coins and medals in New York a Maxamilian $20 gold piece brought $27, while a United States silver dollar of 1794 brought $41, and the same goin of 1796 sold for $5.50, while one of 1851 brought $31. A United states silver dime of 1797 brought $15.50, and a cent of 1793, $7, while one of 1795, having Randall's one-hundred Jefferson Head, sold for $141. Some of the other sales were: United States cent of 1799, $11 50; do. 1868, brilliant proof, $15.50; flying eagle dollar, 1858, $40; pattern half-eagle, 1860, $27 50; pattern half-dollar, 1861, $14; pattern five cent piece, 1867, $16.50; pattern ten cent piece, 1867, $26; Peale's Museum medal, $48; General Meade medal, $20.

PERSONAL.

MR. THOMAS WATTS, a librarian in the British Museum, who knew fifty languages and the titles of half a million books, is dead.

DR. SHAFF has returned from Europe, where he made arrangements for a general conference of Protestants in New York in September next.

REV. DR. SPRAGUE, the well-known Albany clergyman, after a pastorate of 40 years, has been "retired" on a pension of $2000 from his congregation.

HIRAM POWERS, the celebrated sculptor, accused of being a spiritualist, writes: "I believe in the *fact* of the so-called manifestations, but not in 'Spiritualism.'"

EX-U. S. SENATOR FOWLER, of Tennessee, the Steubenville *Herald* says, "was reared on the waters of the renowned Yellow Creek," in Jefferson county, Ohio.

PRESIDENT ELLIOT, of Harvard, has made his mark by giving a dinner to the Harvard crew and by taking ground against the admission to the college of female students.

SALEM, Ind., claims the oldest printer in Indiana, if not in the United States, in the person of Robert Harrison, who has been sticking type for sixty five years, and is still at it.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S daughter Anna will be married in Philadelphia on Wednesday to Mr. J. Wiley Weaver. The President and Mrs. Grant will probably be present on the occasion.

CAPTAIN F. W. BAILEY, 33d United States infantry, a graduate of West Point, from Ohio, has just been tried by court-martial and dismissed the service, for refusing to pay board bills and tailor bills in San Antonio, Texas.

AN editor in New Jersey brings delinquent subscribers to his counter by publishing obituary notices of them. When they have paid up arrears, he contradicts the report of their death by saying they were only "dead beats."

A CONGRESSIONAL minister in New England found his way into a Methodist love feast, where he heard a lady thank God that she was rocked in a Methodist cradle. Being called on to speak, he thanked God that he was rocked in a Congregational cradle, but the elder put on the clincher by saying that God rocked both cradles.

FEW are probably aware of the fate of Byron's heart. After his death at Missolunghi in 1823, its body was embalmed and sent to England, but his heart was begged and obtained by the Greeks, who inclosed it in a silver case. Four years later, after the protracted siege of Missolonghi, a sallying party, carrying the relic with them, cut a way, with great sacrifice of life, through the Turkish lines; but the heart was lost in the marshes.

A PHYSICIAN in New York has written to Boston that since the gold panic he has committed to an insane asylum six men, who had been made crazy by their losses. What a splendid chance there is for some dramatist reporter to visit the asylum and "interview" these subjects.

"Did you ever give a boy a theatre check?" inquired Jones, last night. "Never." "Ever hear of its being done?" "No." "Well it never was done but once, a great many years ago, a man coming out of a theatre gave a boy a check. The boys heard of it and they have been waiting for that man ever since."

THE wife of a prominent Philadelphian, writing from Baden Baden, says, alluding to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln: "We have passed many happy, sad hours together. The first night we spent in Frankfort we sat talking all night long, until the bright day dawned in at the window, so cheerless, desolate room. Not having seen her since I met her at the sick room, after Mr. Lincoln's death, of course the meeting quite overcame her. For a while tears and sobs, such as I never witnessed, rent her anguished heart. She is as great a mourner now as she was the day she lost the best of husbands. The Duke of Nassau, and many of the nobility, have called upon her, but she declines receiving them. Her life is the loneliest I ever saw."

A MURDEROUS outrage was committed by a woman teacher in St. Louis recently. During school hours a boy violated one of the rules by playing with some of the others, when the teacher caught him by the hair and dragged him across the room, pounded him with a ruler on the head, neck and back, and then threw him against a steam pipe, fracturing his skull. After school the child went home and reported the treatment he had undergone. He complained of pain in the head; but it was not supposed to be anything serious until some time in the night, when brain fever set in, the child became raving and crazy. In the insanity of fever the little one constantly cried out, "Don't strike me! Oh, don't, don't strike me!" In this state the child continued for some days, and at last accounts little hope was entertained of its recovery. The woman who committed this outrage is said to be only nineteen years old.

FORTY YEARS AGO a stranger was found dead in the town of Pennington, N. J., the body resting in a sitting posture against a tree. Suspicion rested upon no one. But only a few weeks since, Daniel Hulseman, dying in Manchester, England, confessed to have murdered his friend James Eberhart, in New Jersey, 40 years ago. They were to purchase land together, and starting out to examine the country, Hulseman provided himself with a flask of poisoned brandy. Walking from Princeton to Pennington, they halted to lunch; Hulseman passed the flask to Eberhart, who drank liberally and died within an hour in fearful agony. Hulseman looking on all the while. He then robbed him of his money, about $1000, and set him against the tree, as he was found; then started on his journey of life with a tormenting secret of crime to burst irresistibly from his dying lips.

—A Havana letter states that the Havana press takes the correspondents of American papers in that city to task for too freely commenting on the condition of affairs in that island, and say they have lost the right to remain there as impartial foreign correspondents. A war with the United States would not be popular with the Spanish residents in Cuba, but they would not fail in their duty to their government, and Spain would prolong the struggle for many years, till it was terminated by the intervention of other nations.

—Doctor White, of Aurora, Indiana, was found dead in his room at the Everett House, St. Louis, Sunday afternoon, having committed suicide by taking morphine. He left a note addressed to a prominent Mason here, requesting that his body should be sent to his father, John B. White, at Aurora. From the fact that when he arrived at the hotel on Saturday evening he inquired for the Masonic Board of Relief, it is inferred that pecuniary distress induced him to commit suicide.

Additional Markets.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—Cotton: middling 24¼c; receipts, 1,643 bales; exports, 389 bales. Flour steady; superior $5,00@5,50. Corn: old $1,00 and new shelled 65@70c. Oats 62c. Hay $27@28. Bran $25,50. Pork $32,25. Lard 19@20¼c. Bacon weak; shoulders 17¼c; sides 21c. The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon decided to deduct two pounds for every tie from every bale of cotton in excess of six.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Flour dull and favors buyers, but prices unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; red $1,40@1,45. Corn dull; white $1,10@1,15, yellow $1,05. Oats dull at 57@58c. Rye $1,10@1,12. Mess Pork firm at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides 20c, clear rib 20¼c, shoulders 17c. Lard quiet at 18@18½c. Whisky firm and scarce at $1,21@1,22.

NASHVILLE, October 25.—Cotton: super low muddin 23¾c; good ordinary 23½c. Oats 50c. Corn 80c. Wheat: amber $1,10; white $1,15@1,20. Corn $1,10. Oats 65c. Rye $1,00. Barley $1,25. Flour: $5,07 for superfine to fancy. Bacon: sides 20c; hams 22c; shoulders 17½c. Lard 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25. — Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and lower, western red $1,40. Rye unchanged. Corn: limited transactions; mixed western 97c. Oats 57@58c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky unsettled, $1,10@1,20.

Fancy and Fashion need not be ashamed to use Milk of Violets, as it has been awarded the highest prize in the Court of Beauty, and esteemed the perfection of true loveliness by the ladies everywhere. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. V. W. Brinkerhoff, N. Y., sole agent for U. S. 6t

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS:T.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.*

Personal.—Ex-Governor Low, of California, the newly appointed Minister to China, passed through this city this evening *en route* to Washington, where he goes to get his instructions.

Pittsburgher Robbed.—James Doran, from this city, was knocked down and robbed of $150, in New York, Sunday evening, and thrown into East river, from which he was rescued by the police. His injuries may probably prove fatal.

Selling Liquor.—Yesterday morning informations were made before Mayor Drum against eight liquor sellers from Troy Hill, for selling liquor on Sunday. One of the accused has already been convicted on nine different indictments. Warrants issued.

Curry Institute.—Another regular normal class will be formed in this institution next Monday morning. Pupils beginning now can complete a normal course before the opening of the schools next fall. Pupils wishing to enter this class should make arrangements this week.

Correction.—We hope it is not too late to correct our returns of the Eighteenth ward Council election, as we reported them incorrectly at the time. Mr. J. H. Jones received 44 votes, Mr. John McMasters received 43 votes. The latter gentleman's name is urged to succeed the late David Holmes, deceased, in Select Council.

Card Playing.—Yesterday morning four young men were before Mayor Drum, charged with card playing on Sunday afternoon in an old carpenter shop on Middle alley, Second ward, and otherwise acting disorderly by drinking and carousing to the annoyance of the neighborhood. They were fined ten dollars each and dismissed.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner's Jury empannelled to inquire into the cause and after what manner James Laughran came to his death, met at Alderman Taylor's office in the Ninth ward, at three o'clock yesterday, and after hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses, the jury found that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted with a knife in the hand of Nicholas Hoffman.

Disorderly.—John Mansfield, a knight of the razor, was brought to the Allegheny lock-up late on Sunday night for creating a disturbance in a colored boarding house on Cedar avenue. Whisky was the cause. He was locked up, and being still in an intoxicating condition yesterday morning was allowed the favor of a cell until evening, when he was released upon payment of a fine of ten dollars.

The South-side Cutting Affray.—John Fowler, the young man who was seriously injured in an affray in John Leonard's saloon, in Lower St. Clair township, Saturday evening, is still living, and there is now some hopes of his recovery.

Leonard, who was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and battery, was admitted to bail for a hearing, and with others, a notice of whose arrest we published yesterday, were held for a hearing.

The New Detective Police Agency.

This institution, recently established, at 116 Wylie street, of which Alderman Butler is the efficient and indefatigable head, is, we are glad to know, proving an entire success. Two of his vigilant officers, Lieut. H. B. McCurry and officer Charles Havis, have, within a day or two, made a grand haul of household goods, enough for a new married couple to commence the world with, which had been stolen as noticed yesterday, and found secreted in a den in Allegheny City. Who stole them is a little mixed, but the Alderman and his staff are on the track, and the thieves will be brought to justice.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House was filled last night with an appreciative audience to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams on their appearance after an absence of two years. The "Fairy Circle" and "Customs of the Country" were presented in a highly satisfactory manner. This evening "Ireland as it Was" will be presented, with "Our Gemima" as an afterpiece.

PITTSBUR

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, OCT 26, 1869.

THE temperance candidate for Governor in Ohio, at the recent election received, all told, 646 votes. His name, it was Samuel Scott.

THE Sunbury *American* feels "satisfied that a very large majority favor the repeal of the new election law" which combines the general with the township elections. The *American* hopes that the act will be repealed by the next Legislature.

IT is believed that Paris will be quiet to-day. The Liberal leaders perceive that an untimely and unsuccessful outbreak would instantly result in the re-inauguration of every odious feature of the old personal government which the Emperor has proposed to abandon. The military precautions, for preserving the peace of the metropolis, are reported to be of the most complete precision.

THE Memphis *Post* predicts that the Tennessee Legislature, under its reactionary control, will do little else than to undo. It says:

"The order of the day continues to be the introduction of bills to repeal everything and anything enacted by the late Republican Legislature. Nothing is so excellent as to escape threats of destruction. The free school system, which has done so much for the State, is on the way to the guillotine."

GOVERNOR GEARY has very promptly met the public expectations, in the removal of B. H. BREWSTER, Esq., hitherto Attorney General of the Commonwealth, from that very responsible post. The appointment has been tendered to Hon. CARROLL BREWSTER, lately a Judge of the Philadelphia Common Pleas. He is, we believe, a half brother of the late Attorney-General, of pronounced Republican politics, and of admitted professional abilities. While our own preferences would have taken a different direction, in filling the vacancy, we cannot but acquiesce in the Governor's decision.

THE ring-leaders in the late disastrous speculation in gold, in New York, have resorted to forgery to sustain themselves in the public opinion. They have printed a letter, purporting to have been written by the wife of the President to his brother-in-law, Corbin, in which Gen. GRANT is represented as "very much annoyed" at Corbin's speculations; "he tries not to be influenced by them, but fears he is." This letter is branded as a forgery throughout. Neither the President nor his wife have ever written a line in any manner directing or recognizing gold or any other speculations. Nor, either directly or indirectly, have either of them had the remotest interest therein.

OF THE filibustering expeditions which leave our shores for Cuba, one after another, they all regularly come to grief, fetching up either in some convenient American port, or on some desolate West Indian key, to quarrel at their leisure among themselves. Every man wants to be a General, and a ship-load of sympathizing liberators carries not more than one private soldier to ninety-nine brigadiers. The JORDAN expedition was the only one which seemed to escape this fate, and that one now finds, to its bitterest cost in Cuba, that the native prejudices constantly rank the foreign volunteers. The whole miserable business is near its end, in spite of the persistent misrepresentations of certain New York and Philadelphia journalists.

THE CHILDREN IN BLUE.

Adding the eighty-one applications newly made in September, to those already on the files of Superintendent M'FARLAND, there showed a total number of nearly eight hundred orphan children of the soldiers of Pennsylvania, for whom the schools, especially provided for these little ones by the public gratitude, had no remaining accommodations. And this was the number, too, notwithstanding one hundred and sixty others of these orphans were actually admitted to these institutions during the same month. This very large number, of unsatisfied claimants upon the protecting care of the State, must ascribe the disappointment of their just expectations to the error of the late Legislature, in its refusal to grant the full appropriation asked for by the Superintendent, under which all the "children of the State" would have been taken into the Homes.

That officer requested an appropriation of $494,700, and received but $450,000. This really penny-wise abatement of a reasonable claim might have been more than saved by the equal retrenchment of some far more useless expenditure. We shall not say that the cost of the public printing, or the expenses of the numerous employes about the Capitol, was all, or nearly all, so much money thrown away. On the contrary, we presume that a large percentage of each of these, and of other items which might be specified, was really to be justified by the increasing demands of the public service. But we are very well satisfied that, when it came to economy in candle-ends and cheese-parings, the $44,000 had far better have been cut off in the directions thus specified, than in closing the doors of the noblest of all our charities to hundreds of these helpless dependents upon the popular gratitude. Retrenchment should have exhausted the entire range of the public disbursements before resolving to deny the first dollar, of those sacred obligations which we have entrusted to Superintendent MCFARLAND to be discharged.

The present year will show a deficit of $75,000. The applications for admission have as unexpectedly as rapidly increased, but it is believed their limit is now foreseen. A timely liberality now will house, feed, clothe and educate hundreds of these orphan children, the graves of whose fathers, dead for the sake of the Republic, are wide open to plead for the rescue of their little ones from destitution and ignorance, and a future perhaps of crime. The next Legislature should not devote one mill less than $500,000 to the blessed work of gratitude, mercy and provident statesmanship which our old Commonwealth has been the first, and is still the foremost, of the States to undertake. We can see the limits of our duty, and that it is yearly hereafter to diminish, and it will not be creditable to Pennsylvania that its people shall take back their hands from, or give a half handed support to, the business which they have so wisely, and for the most part generously, undertaken.

We are justified by results in reposing the highest confidence in the capacity and fidelity of the Superintendent. Let the Commonwealth be as mindful of its own duty, as that officer has well discharged his trust, and it shall then happen that not one widow within our borders can point to her suffering children, and reproach a country which has robbed her and them of a far better friend than even the most merciful of States could ever be.

We beg of Senators and Representatives that they shall not be insensible to these reproaches now.

JUDICIAL DISCRETION.

We are constantly provoked to believe that the "lost cause" of the slave holders' rebellion still lives in the Supreme Court of the United States. The sessions of that tribunal, for the past three years, have been a constant occasion for national alarm, and a constant stimulant to the lingering disloyalty of the party of secession, North as well as South. The constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, and of the financial scheme which has given a legal-tender currency to the people, have been, during this period, if we may credit the uniform purport of all the outgivings from the precincts of the temple of national justice, steadily menaced by a majority of the bench. Observers of the course of events, from the hour that an execrable assassination remitted the Republic to the misfortunes of a Presidential usurpation, cannot deny that the reviving hopes of treason have been tenderly and unceasingly sheltered behind that tribunal. The entire South would have been long ere this at peace, without its seductive reliance upon an ultimate protection, under the sympathies of a Court which has never failed to vindicate the most frivolous technicality of forms at the expense of every high national interest, invariably sacrificing all paramount obligations to the Union to a legal quibble, and as uniformly encouraging a revived resistance to the settled policy of national pacification, by its destructive blows always fatally aimed at the public repose, but fortunately thus far falling short of the mark.

The rebellion could not have been finally crushed without regarding the Constitution, as it was, as a fundamental law for a Republic of peace, and no more so for a state of intestine convulsion, which arrayed nearly two millions of citizens in the deadliest of struggles with each other, than was consistent with the speediest restoration of that peace, in the final submission of all the people of the Union to their supreme allegiance to the Republic. The three years of that struggle, from '62 to '65, witnessed, in the interests of the Federal Union, as that Constitution had defined it, almost monthly sacrifices, of the lesser ideas which it covered, to the one great, central and overruling principle of a popular union—not in a confederation but in a Republic, not of thirty-seven States, but of nearly thirty-seven millions of citizens, independent of State lines. *That* was the Constitution, as its framers designed it, but it never came to be thoroughly expounded until submitted to the critical test of a life or death issue for an united nation—the shock of battle, which is the last arbiter of a Republic fighting within itself for its life, as well as the *ultima ratio* of contending empires.

As we abolished the domestic institutions of slavery, so, in countless other directions, we of necessity disregarded minor Constitutional details, that the National Union—which was the Constitutional essence of our public law—might be maintained pure and inviolate. The greater comprehends and justifies the less: a limb here and an excrescence there were lopped off to preserve the National vitality. The Constitution of '61 in terms protected the institution equally with the vital dogma, but the last was held, as it ever must be, paramount both in law and in fact. Justice was dumb while the nation lived in its camps. Had the Supreme Court dared at the moment to attempt to arrest the emancipation which had no warrant in the Constitutional letter, but which the essential spirit of that instrument demanded, by injunctions or other civil process of whatever sort, the tribunal would have gone to the same doom and at the same hour with African slavery. Its Judges were wiser than to interfere; they dared not, although perhaps they would. That emancipation was, at that day, justifiable only as a war measure, to preserve the Republic at whatever cost of detail. Why was its constitutionality never questioned by the Court, in the interval prior to the adoption of the XIIIth Article in December, 1865? Because the light of events, in the political field, penetrated under the fillet which theoretically should make Justice always blind. Yet its ministers, who then, for more than two years, confessedly ignored an obligation which was clear in the constitutional letter, have given more than one proof, and have signified it by more than one additional menace, that they are eager to exhaust every verbal quibble in order to overturn the accomplished results which they dared not offer to arrest. Tender consciences, which knew how to be silent when discretion required! A sharp eye for expediency, the memory of which curiously illustrates the present quickening of their perceptions of judicial responsibility! The arguments, which assail the constitutional validity of the reconstruction or legal-tender acts, would, with infinitely greater propriety, have maintained the existence of slavery as a Republican institution, in the period between the LINCOLN proclamation and the adoption of the XIIIth Article. We heard nothing of them then, and the Court listens to them, now, because, then, the argument was not safe, and now this august tribunal regards the political situation as favorable.

Time-serving Judges may imagine that they know when to be discreet, and when to be bold. But, if they reckon upon the popular patience now, under any decrees which shall go the length of the shortest step toward undoing the needful acts of the war power, during the rebellion, in sustaining the strength or in protecting the life of the nation in its extremity, they will make a mistake, too serious to be passed over without a national correction and remedy of the most radically searching application.

It is simply a grave public misfortune that we should be thus perpetually harassed with the menace of a judicial interference, to undo the work either which ended the armed struggle or which has aimed to heal the wounds it inflicted upon the Republic. It will be in the end a misfortune for the tribunal which shall thus assume a responsibility as superfluous as mischievous. The Court, constituted as it is, may forever carp at details, and the effect of its work will be measured rather by the malice or the folly of its designs than by the material consequences resulting from such decisions. It can, no doubt, safely proceed to declare the unconstitutionality of military trials this year in the unorganized State of Mississippi, because that State is in fact so near to its renewed Federal rights, and because the three years of its provincial government, under the military hands which Congress has provided, have in fact largely re-established the proper authority, over its population, of the principles and institutions of the civil law. Because it is now safe to decree a limit in that direction to the Federal right of government in Mississippi, the Court will so pronounce. But suppose that the decision now looked for had been given in a parallel case three years since! Understand what its effect would then have been upon the impending work of reconstructing the disorganized politics of the South, and then specify, if you can, one valid point of legitimate difference in the Constitutional relations of the two periods. The Court would not have dared to pronounce the judgment—then as valid as to-day—which, in 1865 or '66, would have paralized the Federal power, and remitted the peoples of ten States to the impossible problem of self-restoration.

The Court will decide the Yerger case according to its views of the law and of present expediency. We insist that it has for years been regardless of the former, and constantly vigilant for the latter. Its decision will be acquiesced in. In any direction it can now do no harm. But times have changed, not the law. Our Judges, who can never forget to be politicians, and at least one of whom is accused of a still vaulting ambition, read so far correctly the signs of the hour. They are shrewd enough to see precisely how far they may go. They are sure to go far enough to confirm the public view, which has for years regarded the Supreme Court as a venerable congregation of political trimmers, whether bowing to the storm of the rebellion, or sailing before the calmer airs of a restored National tranquility.

And they are shrewd enough to perceive that, when they would rise from small details to the larger essentials, in the business of undoing the work of the Nation since '61—when, for example, they should venture upon a plain declaration of the invalidity of that financial scheme without which the Union would have been wrecked in the storm of battle, or of the unconstitutionality of the later political measures which were indispensable for the pacification and reconstruction of the dislocated and wholly ungoverned States,—the Supreme Court will invite an issue the magnitude of which its members are quite able to comprehend, and the results of which would strip it of its last shadow of a claim to pronounce upon any political questions, under any pretext whatever.

—Since the foregoing was written, comes the announcement that the Court has decided, in the Yerger case, not that military trials are extra-legal in Mississippi, not that the reconstruction policy of Congress has been elaborated upon an unconstitutional basis throughout, not that the needful restraints of the strong military arm shall be wrenched away from over an unorganized population whose only law is yet the will of the nation, but simply this—that in this time of peace, the writ of *habeas corpus* will lie from the lower military court to the higher appellate civil tribunal. Only this and nothing more! The careful discretion of the Court again supports the above line of remark.

A SINGULAR COMBINATION of discordant elements may be witnessed in Cincinnati. A determined effort is being made by the Catholics and Unitarians to bring about the abolition of the use of the Bible in the public schools. In opposition to this movement are arrayed the Episcopalians, all of the protestant Trinitarians, the Swedenborgians and the Jews; Rabbi Lilienthal, of the latter belief, being very active in his opposition to the proposed change. The question is becoming an absorbing one in the Queen City.

THERE are enough landscape, portrait and genre painters, in Pittsburgh, to make a periodical exhibition of their productions very instructive and beautiful. If some suitable place could be procured, where the artists would place their works on exhibition, and hold public receptions, we think an important step forward would have been taken and the art taste of our people generally would gradually but surely reach a higher state of cultivation. We understand that some such project is spoken of among our artists, who should not allow it to drop to the ground.

IT is very rarely that an earthquake of such violence as that of Friday is felt in any country so far north as New England. Judging by the reports in our exchanges from that region, the sensation must have been decidedly a peculiar one. Bells rang in Boston and Concord, and the crockery rang a running accompaniment all the way from Rhode Island to Maine. As the Boston *Post* says, it was a very shocking affair, and when we remember how Falb predicted that, on or about the twentieth of this month, the South American Coast would be shaken by an earthquake of unexampled force, we begin to think that this Yankee shudder was in sympathy with some frightful calamity in the Southern Continent, of which we are soon to hear.

NEW BLOOD has been infused into Harvard, the oldest of our universities, and progress with improvement are to be expected. The address of the newly inaugurated President was a sensible and promising one, but one of the best signs of improvement in our opinion is the recent substitution, by Professor Lane, of the Continental pronunciation of the ancient languages. All over Europe and Asia the Continental pronunciation is used, and a Persian scholar, meeting a German *Soman* can converse with him in Latin, while, however familiar with the language, an Englishmen may be, his pronunciation debars him from any but a written or printed use of it. There is a probability that the Italian pronunciation is the ancient one. Since even the most ardent Anglican could scarcely believe that Cicero or Virgil used the English method, it seems but reasonable to adopt the former, which is now nearly universal.

THE Earl of Derby, so long one of the most prominent of English politicians, and the leader of the Conservative party, who died on Saturday morning last, was the fourteenth Earl of the name. He entered Parliament in 1821, where he remained for three years a silent member. In 1824 he made his maiden speech, and from that time forward took an active part in all of the leading questions which agitated that body. In his youth he was, in common with most young Englishmen, a Liberal, taking advanced views of the Irish and Reform questions, and it was owing much to his efforts that the West Indian Emancipation bill was passed. He entered the House of Lords as Baron Stanley during his father's lifetime. He led the protectionists in the time of the corn law agitation, when the Free Traders triumphed so signally, and, at his father's death, in 1851, he became the Earl, a year before he was called upon to construct his first cabinet. He has been three times Premier, and has conducted some of the most memorable attacks of the opposition. During our late war he was ultra-Southern in his views, and has for many years always sided against all Liberal movements. He was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Knight of the Garter and translator of Homer's Iliad into English blank verse. The new Earl is the most prominent and promising of young English statesmen, and, as Lord Stanley, has already made himself known as a power in the English Parliament.

A CURIOUS and useful discovery has been made by a workman who, some time ago, in varnishing various metal pieces, scorched himself most dreadfully. In his agony, and without an instant's reflection, he thrust his injured hand into the pot containing the varnish, and immediately felt himself relieved as if by enchantment. He repeated the operation for a day or two, and in a very short time his hand was perfectly cured. This discovery excited attention in his neighborhood; he treated many similar cases successfully, and in September, 1868, he was sent for to Metz, in order to cure the men injured by the explosion of the powder magazine. He is now in Paris, having been sent for to try his varnish on two patients in a hospital, and has succeeded so well that a sore that had been reserved for comparison, to be treated with nitrate of silver in the ordinary way, has been given up to him to be managed in his way.

In an address on "social science" before the "Reform Club" at New York, Mr. Brisbane said he had for thirty years been a student of social reform, and had investigated in Greece and Turkey the cause of the evil which degraded women. He denounced the marriage laws, said the religious doctrines must be revised, and thought much good would result from the suffrage movement, but there was a deeper spring to be touched before woman could be elevated. He prophesied the time when one great kitchen would serve 500 families, and one cook do the work which now enslaved 500 wives.

From New York to Chicago.

Three great railroad lines from Chicago point toward New York—the Michigan Central, via Detroit and Canada, the Michigan Southern, via Cleveland, and the Fort Wayne, via Pittsburgh. All make about the same through time, and charge the same through fare ($20), but each has its special friends, who invariably travel upon it, and believe it immeasurably superior to all the rest in comfort, agreeableness and safety. The great freight war which has been raging during the Summer and Fall sprang rather from the rivalry between leading New York and Pennsylvania lines than from that between these Western roads. Ordinarily the rate for first-rate freight from New York to Chicago is $1,88 per hundred pounds; but during the past season it has ranged from 25 cents to $1.

RAILROAD DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

Lines.	Miles.
Erie via Meadville and Cleveland and Michigan Southern	973
Erie via Buffalo, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern	997
Erie via Dunkirk, Lake Shore, and Michigan South'n	999
New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	960
New York Central Great Western of Canada and Michigan Central	961
Pennsylvania (via Philadelphia) and Fort Wayne	910
Pennsylvania (via Allentown) and Fort Wayne	899

In 1857, before the Pennsylvania Road had any Chicago connection, the other rival lines put on a quick time-table by which passengers were brought through in 48 hours; but after eight months' trial it was abandoned from account of the greatly increased wear and tear of machinery. Since then, by tacit consent, the through time on all the routes has stood at about 28 hours. But the Pennsylvania Central, having leased the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road for 999 years, has now a through line from 60 to 84 miles shorter than those of the other companies. Practically, the difference in its favor ranges only from 49 to 73 miles, as it will not permit trains via Allentown to make any better through time than those via Philadelphia. Still, 49 miles is a good deal, even in a long race; and a few weeks ago the Pennsylvania Company made a sensation among railroad men by announcing: "We propose to avail ourselves of this advantage in distance, and take passengers from New York to Chicago in 30 hours!" This woke up the Northern lines; telegrams flew back and forth from New York to Chicago; three men who carry 500 miles of railroad, apiece, in their pockets, met at Niagara for a few hours' talk, and then the New York Central put forth the bulletin: "*We* shall carry passengers through in 29 hours!" The Erie, it was lauched, would reduce fares, and not try to compete in speed, but its managers promptly responded: "We will make the same time as the Central!"

On Monday, August 30, the new schedules went into effect. All the lines claim nearly an hour to which they have no valid title, for they count their departure from New York by New York time, and their arrival here by Chicago time, which is 54 minutes slower. The actual running schedules, by New York time, are:

Lines.	Leave N.Y.	Arrive Chi.	Time.	Miles.	Miles per hour.
N.Y. Central, Gt. Western and Michigan Cen.	9 a.m.	8 p.m.	35 h.	960	27
N.Y. Central Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	9	8	35	961	27½
Pennsylvania	9	8	23 h. 30 m.	910	39 1-20

In going East, the Pennsylvania line makes on an average nearly 31 miles an hour, and accomplishes the entire journey in 29½ hours. This is the most remarkable running ever done in America; for the heavy grades and sharp curves over the Alleghanies cannot be passed at a higher speed than 25 miles an hour, even by dividing trains and using the most powerful locomotives. The delay must be made up on the Fort Wayne, which is almost an air line and has no considerable grades. I came West by this route. I could detect only one difference between riding upon the fast train and an ordinary express. In setting up all machinery, from the busiest steam engine to the tiniest watch, care is taken to have no pivot fitting exactly in its bearings, but to leave a little freedom both for the "end shake" and the "side shake." Upon this train the "side shake" is very lively. At times the car rocks like a cradle, and the motion is not gliding, but galloping. Where the track is crooked, it produces nearly as much sea-sickness as a rolling ship. At great speed, even upon a straight line, an inequality in a rail of half an inch in a hundred feet may make the car wheel bound like a ball.

The swaying motion is greater upon this than upon the Northern lines, for the gauge of the Fort Wayne is an inch and a half wider than that of the Pennsylvania; and cars which hung the track closely as far as Pittsburgh, have a liberal "side shake" for the rest of the way to Chicago. On the Western division the train runs 35 miles an hour, including all stoppages. Passengers aver that the wheels do not touch the rails more than about once in a hundred feet, and one man who lives beside the track declares that he has only been able to catch a glimpse of the passing train twice within a week, though he has watched for it every afternoon. The Michigan Central, one of the best American roads in character, equipment and management, does not lag in the race more than once. We were receiving the train late from the Great Western. It has made up almost an hour and a half upon this fast line, and is in 384 miles. It illustrates admirably the gain which well conducted lines have made during the last dozen years in comfort and security for passengers. Upon through trains it runs the Pullman cars, which are simply incomparable. Its first-class day coaches are built with unusual care and strength. The company boast that they have carried ten millions of passengers in these coaches within fourteen years; they have never drawn a drop of blood from any person inside of one of them. People who have been killed have been hurt, as passengers ought to be if they will stand on the platforms.

Last month when the new time-table went into effect H. E. Sargent, the Superintendent, sent out circulars enjoining the utmost vigilance and care upon all employes, and he went out on the first train, watch in hand. The responsibility for a hundred or a thousand lives is an oppressive weight upon any man, be he general, steamboat pilot, or railway engineer. Every engineer had been specially instructed, to avoid excitement, to keep his train well in hand, and under no circumstances to pass any point ahead of time. But one, in his nervousness, forgot how to handle his brakes, run by a dining station—where he should have stopped—four minutes ahead of time, tore one cylinder off his engine upon one corner of a freight train which was just getting upon a siding, and narrowly escaped a great disaster. He was a careful man, who had been eleven years in the employ of the road, and had never even scratched the paint of his locomotive before; but he was discharged on the spot. The two greatest improvements we have made in the way of safety are patent platforms and patent brakes, which are both in use upon the Michigan Central, and ought to be upon every road in the countries. The old fashioned platforms—built lower than the sills of the car—are the weak spots of a train. In a collision they tear up like waste paper, leaving the bodies of the coaches to run into each other *a la* "telescope," and carry mutilation and death among the passengers. The new platform—Miller's—is on a level with the sills, and its strong timbers abut directly against them. Instead of the old play of a foot or eighteen inches between two cars, it leaves only about one inch. It is a sure breakwater against "telescoping," and in any shock it helps to hold the train firmly to the track. Of patent brakes there are two—the "Myers" and the "Creamer." Both enable the engineer, in any sudden danger, to apply the brakes instantaneously and firmly to every wheel in the train by pulling a little cord which hangs beside him. With the "Myers" a second pull of the cord takes off the brakes and permits the train to back or go on. With the "Creamer" the brakemen must be summoned to their posts to unlock the wheel again. But so great is the momentum of an ordinary train of five passenger coaches running 45 miles an hour that even with patent brakes it cannot be stopped in less than 1,500 feet. In comfort our great gains are sleeping and dining cars, perfect ventilation which keeps out all dust, and a door spring which, in summer, makes the door fly open automatically for the passenger to get out and stay open behind him, and in winter (the spring being reversed) opens for the passenger to come in and closes behind him.

West of Buffalo and Pittsburgh none of the lines are double track. Making the fast time is a much more difficult feat than it was in 1867, for the trains then ran only two passenger coaches, while they now run four or five. On all the lines many people rush for the fast train because it is fast, but the following seems to me a fair statement of its points as compared with the one which consumes thirty-eight hours in the journey from New York to Chicago: Comfort, materially less. Coming by it spoils two days, or brings one here at the disagreeable hour of midnight. Passage by the slower train occupies one day and two nights; but the traveler makes his toilet on the sleeping car on the second morning and arrives ready for breakfast and a good day's work. Danger, but very slightly increased. At some points the train runs fifty miles an hour; but even that is not uncommon upon an ordinary express for short distances. Much of the gain in time is through diminishing the number and length of stoppages. Besides, whenever an unusually quick train is put upon any road the employes are correspondingly alert and vigilant for it. During the eight months of fast running twelve years ago there was no serious accident upon either of the routes. Destruction of tracks and machinery: fully doubled. Any rate above 20 or 25 miles an hour brings an increase in wear and tear fourfold greater than the increase in speed. A heavy train running 50 miles an hour racks and strains its rolling stock incredibly, and at every curve and inequality strikes the rails like a cannon ball. It is safe to conclude that we shall not improve much upon this time-table until our road beds are a great deal more perfect, and wagon crossings on the level of the track abolished altogether. But if this rate of speed were extended through to San Francisco we should go from ocean to ocean in *four days and a quarter*. That will be accomplished when the same competition which now shoots us across the Alleghenies shall whirl us over the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras. Already we are making a good beginning. The Pacific Railroad Companies will place upon their line early in October a lightning train composed exclusively of Pullman's sleeping, hotel and dining cars to run once a week, in connection with the fast trains from New York to Chicago. It will carry passengers across the continent in five days—a gain of 48 hours upon the present time table. The fare will be either $55 or $50 extra, it is not yet determined which, to cover the additional expense of fast running, and of drawing heavy dining cars over the mountains. The passenger can breakfast in New York on Tuesday and in San Francisco on the following Sunday. "In these days," says Thackeray, "we no longer travel, we only arrive."

A. D. R.

THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORM.

One of the truest and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caution at the head of this article; for of all diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether we regard lung diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the fore-runner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs, for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be warded off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, restoring nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system. Its beautiful workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles: it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harrassing cough, the painful resolution, the sputum streaked with blood will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor.

An aggravated experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyser, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief to those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost certainly fatal in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and effectual, that any one who has ever used it, will never be without it in the house. It will often cure when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days.

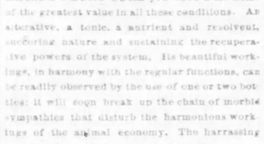
The attention of patients, as well as medical men, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 10 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

MIKE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM.

Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the whole system thoroughly enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittant fever, dysintery, bilious attacks, and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the danger arising from these causes the whole system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This justly famed and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants regulates the secretions while it renews the blood, and purifies the whole mass of fluids, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from alcohol, or any flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest of genial invigorants and corrective, and flavored with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this renowned preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever seen. Such is the opinion held by a large number of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, which, during the past twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and more extensive sale than any preparation ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped in the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer, and not in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. mh25

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oc13:71

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCH REPAIRING

In All Its Branches.

The most complex and delicate as well as more ordinary watches

CAREFULLY REPAIRED

By the

Most Experienced and Skillful Workman

in the city, Mr. WM. SCHARNKE, late with Wm. Stevenson, No. 320 Liberty street, who may now be found with

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

93 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

oc25:q17

NEW LARD.

REFINED

FAMILY LARD.

We are now packing NEW LARD of this season's make. Tierces, Half Bbls., Kegs 30 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs. CALL FOR SAMPLES. For price Lists, Address

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

Cincinnati, O.

BUY YOUR

Watches and Jewelry

AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

We are constantly receiving new and elegant styles of Fine Goods, and sell them at a small profit. Call and see us.

WATTLES & SHEAFER.

oc23

DR. ANDREW EARNST.

GERMAN PHYSICIAN.

Cures all manner of disease that the system is subject to. Office No 641 Penn street.

Office hours from 7 till 12 A. M. and from 4 till 6 P. M. oc19:p96

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS

TO-DAY IN DRY GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLES,

No. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT 25 CENTS,

Double Width Alexander Poplins.

IN CHOICE COLORS.

AT 50 CENTS,

Double Width American Poplins,

IN ALL DESIRABLE COLORS—SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED GOODS.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

AT 37 1-2 CENTS,

DOUBLE WIDTH

CHANGEABLE POPLINS.

FULL YARD WIDE.

AT $1.50

Changeable Dress Silks,

AT 87 1-2 CENTS,

WATERPROOF CLOTH.

AT $1,00,

Waterproof Cloth.

BARGAINS IN

Heavy Country Flannels,
Shirting Flannels.
Country Blankets,
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Heavy Bed Quilts,
Beaver Cloth,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

THIS WEEK!

62 1-2c. Heavy Corded Brown Poplin, cheap at 81.

62 1-2c 4-4 Silk Finish Black Alpacas; great bargains; worth 87 1-2c.

37 1-2c. Mixed Poplins, worth 62 1-2c.

Black Silks cheap.

Empress Cloth cheap.

Black Poplins cheap.

ONE HUNDRED

NEW ARAB SHAWLS.

25c. Heavy Plaid Flannels.

25c. Heavy White Flannels.

25c. Heavy Red Flannels.

31c. Extra Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Sacques, Wraps, Walking Coats,

BROADWAY JACKETS,

All new Styles at very Low Prices.

PAISLEY SHAWLS.

BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.

WHITE BLANKETS 11-4 ALL WOOL,

$3.50 TO $5.00, A BARGAIN.

12½c. GOOD TICKING.

25c. YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING.

E. R. GARDNER,

No. 69 Market Street,

West Corner Market and Fourth.

oc9:TTHS

RAMALEY'S

HAT PARLOR,

No. 22 Fifth Avenue.

A FULL STOCK

Of All the New Styles

OF

HATS AND CAPS

OF THE SEASON.

se15:c45-TTHS

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

oc21

FRESH CANNED GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving in store a large stock of hermetically sealed goods of choice quality, cep cially selected for a first-class family trade, and would call attention to the

"COOKE'S FAVORITE TOMATO,"

The best in the market; also

Winslow's and Yarmouth Green Corn,

Harding's Fresh Asparagus,

Pine Apple and Strawberries,

Yerke's Golden Peaches,

Put up with the greatest care for our own trade and warranted to give satisfaction in the trial. Families and Dealers supplied by the case at wholesale prices by

JOHN A RENSHAW,

Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

oc13:p20

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods

No. 94 WOOD STREET.

Third door above Diamond alley. PITTSBURGH, PA.

MAPLE SUGAR.—10 barrels on consignment, at WATT, LANG & CO'S 174 and 176 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS

TO-DAY AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DAILY ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS.

Fine Silk Bows,
Wide Sash Ribbons,
Ladies' Silk Scarfs,
Roman Plaid Ribbons.

EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.

Ladies' Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Wool Vests,
Childrens' Knit Sacques,
Infants Knit Hoods.

REVERSIBLE SATIN PLEATING.

Black Silk Fringes,

Full Line of Colors.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,

A Complete Line.

CHILDRENS' BALMORAL HOSIERY,

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear

BERLIN & CLOTH GLOVES,

All styles of the new

Boulevard Skirts,

Gents' White Shirts,
Paper Collars,
Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 Market Street.

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

DRUGGETS.

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

se15:d&T

NEW FALL STOCK.

OF

CARPETS,

The First in the Market

AND

THE CHEAPEST.

CHOICE PATTERNS

Two-ply and Three-ply

CHEAP INGRAIN CARPETS.

THE FINEST LINE OF

BODY BRUSSELS

Ever Offered in Pittsburgh.

Save time and money by buying from

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

au25:d&T (Second Floor).

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY BRUSSELS.

Just received by direct importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the latest styles in large quantities.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO

23 Fifth Avenue.

oc2

CHESTNUT & TWELFTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

BAILEY & CO.,

Jewelers.

GRAND OPENING!!

For the FALL and CHRISTMAS TRADE of a MAGNIFICENT STOCK of all the novelties in

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

FANCY GOODS, &C.

Bridal Gifts a Specialty.

BAILEY & CO. have the handsomest Store in the World, and will at all times be pleased to receive and show visitors through their establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,

NEW MARBLE STORE,

CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS,

Philadelphia.

oc7:p30 TUST

GLASS

FRUIT JARS.

The old and reliable

A. & D. H. CHAMBERS' UNION FRUIT JAR,

With tin cover and wire fastening. Cheapest and best in the Market.

OFF SETT GLASS JARS,

With cork, in stock and for sale by

A. & D. H. CHAMBERS,

117 WATER STREET.

oc5:p48

B. TIEGEL,

(Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

se26:y21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VELVETS,

Lyons and Gren

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Blakeley, James W. Arrott, Chas. H. Leech, John Floyd, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jel0:dAF

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker
Cor. Wood and Fifth Streets.
myt

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(Successors to R. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, October 25, 1869. {

The large offerings of exchange, cotton, grain and bond bills had a very depressing effect on the gold market. The opening price was 131 from which it gradually dropped down to 130¾. The large short interest outstanding during the late panic is closed, no movement for any advance formed on commercial reasons, nor are there any political troubles here or in Europe anticipated, and with our national finances improving, a gradual lower quotation for gold or a better appreciation of our currency should prevail. The main cause for the firmer tone of the gold market was the high price of grain and cotton which prevented exports in large quantities. It is, however, or must be evident to holders of grain, that they must sell for what it will fetch in the market, rather than holding off unill next spring, and accept lower prices. Eastern creditors are pressing their Western friends for money, and they again must collect it from the former as soon as it can be done.

Government bonds were extremely dull and declined about ¼ per cent. for the new issues. Large offers are made to the Government at lower quotations, the old issues alone are wanted for export.

Stocks, though dull were maintained at Saturday's quotations, and some are even strong; the expected greater stringency of the money market, however, makes holders very anxious to sell. In Philadelphia where money is generally easier than at New York, the reverse is now the rule, a large number of prominent houses having lost heavily at New York on gold. Pennsylvania Railroad, which is expected to pay a dividend next month of 2½ per cent. sells at a decline of one per cent. from the average price of last month. Reading is steady and strong at quotation in anticipation of a large dividend in January next.

Our banks are discounting but sparingly, and look for a greater pressure for money. Business moderately active.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 130¾; Silver, 126; Eighty-one's, 119½; five Twenties, 1862, 120¾; do 1864, 119; do 1865, 119¾; do 1865, Convols, 117¾; do 1867, 117½; do 1868, 117¼; Ten Forties, 108¼; Virginia 6's, Central, 189; Erie, 130¾; Reading, 96½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 84¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Michigan Southern, 93½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾; Chicago & North Western, 71¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84; Adams Express Company, 66; Merchants Union Express, 9½; Pacific Mail, —; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36¾; American Express Company 35½.

EXCHANGES,	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$6,42	$6,58
Paris, per franc	27	28
Berlin, thaler	97½	99
Frankfort, florins	57	59

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 25, 1869.

The affairs of the Lake Shore Company so far as they have leaked out were the subject of much discussion in stock circles to-day. It is announced on authority of one of the Directors that the nominal capital of the new combination has been fixed at fifty millions. This had a depressing influence on speculation in the shares. The combined capital of the Lake Shore and Wabash will represent forty one millions, putting in Lake Shore at 100, and Wabash at 75, but when the Detour and St. Louis is taken in, will be raised to $42,500,000. This will leave a margin for the company to sell $7,500,000 new stock, which, it is stated, will only be sold for the purpose of double tracking and equipping the road. The fifty millions shares of capital is, of course, exclusive of the bonded debt of the various roads embraced in the consolidation. The announcement that the Lake Shore company was empowered to sell so much additional stock created an uneasy feeling. There is to be a cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the Lake Shore, to be declared on the first of January, 1870, payable February 1st, 1870. The new company will be called the Buffalo, Lake Shore, Chicago and Wabash Railroad Company.

Mr. Jordan, receiver of the New York Gold Exchange Bank, has notified creditors of the bank that he will to morrow begin the payment of the additional 25 per cent. on all adjusted claims. This makes a total payment of 75 per cent. It was stated this afternoon by some of Jordan's friends that he will be able to pay the remaining 25 per cent: in a few days.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent. on call loans; on 30 and 60 days loans 1¼ per cent. is charged in addition to regular rates. The movement to the South continues and will probably increase largely as soon as the banks are able to obtain small notes.

Sterling quiet at 109@109¾.

Gold heavy and lower; opened at 131¼ and closed at 130¾@131¼. Carrying rates are 4@6 per cent.

Governments lower but closed steady. Coupons of '81, 119¾@119¾; do. '62, 120¾@121; do. '64, 119@119¼; do. '65, 119¾@119¾; do. new, 117¼@117¾; '67, 117¾@117¾; do. '68, 117½@117¾. Ten-forties, 108¼@108¼. Currency 6, 7¾@ 7¾.

State Bonds firm. Missouris, 87¾; old Tennessees, 61¾; new do., 53¾; old Virginias, 59¾; new do., 53; old North Carolinas, 48; new do., 37.

Stocks firm and generally about up to the best prices of the day.

Canton, 53; Cumberland, 28¼; Western Union, 36¾; Quicksilver, 13; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 16½; Adams Express, 67¼; Wells and Fargo, 52¾; American, 35¾; United States, 55¾; Pacific Mail, 59¾; New York Central, 188¾; Erie, 31; do. preferred, 55; Harlem, 140; do. preferred, 143; Hudson, 172½; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 132½; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 139; Pittsburgh, 89¾; North Western, 84¾; do. preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 69; do. preferred, 81½; Wabash, 65¼; do. preferred 75½; Fort Wayne, 84¾; Terre Hrute, 31; do. preferred, 59; Chicago and Alton, 141½; do. preferred, 141½; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; St. Joseph, 109¾; Dubuque, 109¾; C. C & I. C., 22¾.

Mining shares dull.

Boston prices—Calumet, 49; Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 71; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 23.

Sub-Treasury balance, $90,811,995.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, October 25, 1869. {

Business generally is moderately active though nothing to boast of, and there is plenty of room for improvement. Nor is it probable that trade will be much better so long as there is no outlet, no margin to sell or make consignments to the sea-board, and so long a our merchants are obliged to restrict their operations to this immediate vicinity. Pittsburgh, unfortunately, is not very well located, being as it were about midway between the east and west, and as matters now stand, it may be called a more transfer depot, and hardly that. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would only put freight down between here and Philadelphia sufficiently to enable our merchants to compete fairly with the west, trade here would be greatly benefitted, and we feel satisfied that the already large income derived by that corporation from Pittsburgh would be materially increased. We ask no reduction on flour, grain, or anything else that is brought here from the west and sold to consumers in this market; all we want is to give our Pittsburgh merchants a fair chance; and in case it is found more advantageous to ship east than to sell here, let them have the same rates as are charged western shippers over the same road. The policy of the Central Company, towards Pittsburgh, has well nigh blotted out the wholesale commission business; in some localities property here has depreciated from this very cause, and in not a few instances, merchants have been obliged to quit business, not being able to make enough to justify them in carrying it on.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged—4@6 4¾ for Soda, and 9 for Pearls.

APPLES—In good demand and notwithstanding the arrivals have increased somewhat recently, prices are still maintained; sales at $2,00@3,00 per bbl, for common to choice.

BEANS—Sales at $2,25@2,50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 4¼@ 6 cents.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is still being sold at 33@35. Common butter dull at 20@22.

CHEESE—Market firm and prices well maintained. Sales Western Reserve at 16@17; Factory at 17@17¾; Ohio Goshen 18@18¾; and New York Goshen 19 cents.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $10@15 per bbl—the outside figure for Sackett's choice "belle" berries.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and tending upward; we now quote at 30@31, in a retail way.

CHESTNUTS—Cannot be quoted above $5,50 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@10 cts. per pound, and Peaches at 10 cts. for bright quarters, and 12@14c for bright halves.

EGGS—Firm and scarce; fresh packed, 30 cents.

FEATHERS—Dull; quoted at 80@86 cents to the trade, and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. We can report regular sales of Winter Wheat flours, in store, at $5,00 @5,50 for fair to choice.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and the mills are rather bearish, insisting all the time on lower prices, and this they are obliged to do in consequence of the low price of flour; farmers need not expect to be quoted above $1,20. Oats in fair demand and rather steadier, but unchanged; 47@48 on track, and 50 in store. Prime ear is scarce and in demand for feeding; shelled, also, is scarce, but it is not in demand for distilling, this latter may be quoted at $1 on track and $1,05 @1,07 in store. Rye is dull and unchanged at $1@1,05. Barley is unsettled and nominal at $1,20@1,50, as to quality.

HAY—May be fairly quoted at $15@ 20 per ton, from country wagons.

HUSKS—Higher; sales at 3@3½.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, is quoted at $1,44@1,46, and No. 2, at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Peach Blows 50 cts. per bushel. Prime Jersey Sweets are being sold at $4,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, at 17@17½; Clear Ribbed Sides, 20¾; Ribbed sides, 20; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 23@23½; Prime kettle rendered Lard, 19¾@20 in tierces; in kegs 21. Mess Pork, $32,75@33.

POULTRY—Sales of chickens at 55 to 65 cents per pair, according to size.

SEED—Sales of flaxseed at $2,40, and but little offering in this market. Timothy seed is dull and nominal at $4@4½. Nothing doing in clover seed.

SALT—Is firmer, with sales of car load lots at $1,85 per bbl.

STRAW—Sold in Allegheny market at $12 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, October, 25, 1869. {

Having in yesterday's issue given the data on which one side of the oil interests predicate their confidence in higher prices for oil, we deem it our duty to present also the grounds on which the opposite views are insisted upon, and for this purpose publish the following extract from a letter received by an extensive derler in this city, from his correspondent in the Oil Regions. We need only add that the parties of both ends of this correspondence are of the highest respectability, as are also the parties from whom we derived our facts for the article in yesterday's issue. Our readers having before them these conflicting statements and commentaries can draw their own conclusions. The writer says:

"In reply to your inquiry as to my opinion of the present bull movement and comparison with the Davoe movement last fall, I reply, that I believe the production is too great and prices are too high for a safe and successful improvement of prices, but may be very readily advanced, for the time being by cliques buying, but it is another thing to unload at an advance, in the face of the present stock and production, and a speculative manipulated market. When Davoe inaugurated his movement, refined was 26@27 in Philadelphia and New York; crude 11 cts in Pittsburgh, and $3,35 per bbl on the creek; stocks less than they are now; production 2,000 bbls per day less and decreasing, now 3,000, production is now increasing, with prospects of a still further increase, and this being the case we can reasonably look for an increase of stock in the oil regions before long. The increase in production is not confined to any one locality but extends over nearly the whole Venango region; new districts are being opened up with the most encouraging results. Therefore, on the simple question of production, say nothing of Pittsburgh refiners and dealers being largely "long" in oil, which they must sell sooner or later, I cannot think otherwise, than that there is money in selling "futures." By all means I advise you not to buy on speculation, a single barrel of oil."

CRUDE.

The market is quiet but firmer, especially for spot, which is a ¼c. higher than on Saturday. Sale 500 bbls (40 to 45) spot at 15¾; and on Saturday evening—5000 bbls seller this week at 15¾. Buyer all 1869 may be quoted at 16, and seller, 15¼.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 bbls buyer all 1869, at 34; 1,000 November at 33¾. Spot or this month quoted at 34, with sales reported in Philadelphia at that figure.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Eclipse Winter Lubricating Oil	40c
Eclipse Railroad Axle	35c
Eclipse Machinery	75c
Eclipse Spindle	80c

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

James Wilkins 320 bbls oil; Fisher Bro, on account E. H. Long 240; do do, Eagle Oil Works on account H. Metzgar 480; do do, Peerless Refining on account G. S. Thomas 160 bbls oil.

Total.....1,200 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Lyons & Co, 486 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works 270 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works 134 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 198 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 309 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 350 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Phila.

Total shipments Refined.....1,997

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT

Fleming & Co. 231 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew &Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil & Refining Co., 906 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil & Refining Co., 32 bbls to E. W. Hubley, Philadelphia.

Brooks, Valentine & Co. 48 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....1,219 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER WEST PENNA. R.R.

A. D. Millar 145 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Holdship & Co. 245 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 105 bbls refined W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Ralston & Waring 250 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total Refined.....745

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Cattle in good demand and steady, 2¼@5c for inferior to prime, 6@6¼c for choice. Hogs: packers holding off and no sales reported.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, October 25, 1869. {

CATTLE.

There was a full supply of cattle on sale to day, about 1,100 head; and with only a moderate demand, the market was slow, and as a general thing concessions had to be made in order to effect sales. Even good cattle, which heretofore have been held up in the face of a big supply, were down to-day as well as the commoner grades, and compared with last week, prices may be quoted 25 to 30 cents lower, and had it not been for the fact that the great proportion of the cattle were in the hands of regular dealers, the market would, in all probability, have been much worse, as those who are well posted in regard to the "ins and outs," can always manage and come out better in a hard market than those who are comparative strangers.

Eleven hundred head of cattle is a large number for Allegheny market, too large in the absence of an Eastern demand, as was the case to-day, and as already intimated, prices compared with last week, are lower. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the very best butchers stock sold at 7¼; some few extra at 7¾, and good to medium at 6@7. Stock cattle, of which there were a large number on sale, may quoted at 4@5¾.

J. Kraus sold 15 head heifers at 4.85.

J. R. Pringle sold 21 head Mercer county stock at 4@4¼.

Filnner & Sheitmantle sold 40 head Butler county stock at 4¼@6.

Sam Myers sold 18 head Green county steers and heifers, at 5¼@6¾.

McNeese & Badger sold 37 head Butler county stock.

Smith & Blue sold 25 head Missouri stock, mixed, at 4@4¾.

Hedges & Taylor sold 40 good Kentucky steers and heifers, at 6@7.

N. Carr sold 20 head mixed stock,, at 5½@6¾.

Holmes, Lufferty & Co. sold 41 head of mixed stock, at 5½@6.

Trurman & Lobman 76 head Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 5½@6¾.

Wilson & Hart sold 37 head Washington county steers and heifers at 3¾ @6¾.

Marks Bro. 156; sold fat cattle at 6¾@ 7¾; stockers at 4½@4¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 80 head mixed Ohio stock at 5¾@6¾.

Isaac Ziegler 18 head commonish heifers and steers at 5@6¾.

Jacob Neely sold 32 head Ohio stock at 5¾@6¾.

L. Rothchilds 37 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5@7.

Haas & Kraus 72 mixed stock at 5¾ @7.

M. Verner sold 55 head mixed stock at 4¾@7¾.

S. Lowenstein 28 head Washington county cows and steers at 4,62@6,50.

L. & J. Shamberg 171 head of mixed stock.

Kahn & Greenwald sold 98 head good to extra Ohio steers at 6@7¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Were also in good supply and rather dull to-day, though compared with last week, prices have undergone no quotable change. As has been the case for some time past, the great proportion of the sheep offering were of the commoner grades, and, as a consequence, while if prime fat ones sold at full prices, the lower grades, moved very slowly, and the "Butler butchers" experienced but little difficulty in getting all they wanted and that at low figures, say about $1,25 to $1,75 per head. We can report sales of prime fat sheep at $4,00@4,50 per head, and prime fat lambs at $5,00@5,50.

Stouffer & Latendiier 250; sheep at $1,50 @3,00, lambs at $1,00@2,50.

C. Beeler sold 110.

C. H. McClung wholesaled 160 head sheep, averaging 75 lbs, at $2,50 per head.

Flinner & Sheitmantle 280 sheep and lambs.

Adam Eckert sold 73 sheep at $1,50@ 2,00; also 20 head for A. Greenwald at $4,50; also 40 for same party at $2@3,00.

M. Humes sold 120 head sheep from Beaver Co. at $1,80 per head.

Garwin & Co. sold 129 sheep and lambs.

C. Haas & Co. wholesaled 75 head scalawag sheep at $1,50 per head.

J. R. Pringle had 431 head; sold the top out at $2,50.

Nicholas Fullen 95 sheep at an average of $1,37@1,50 per head.

J. F. Neely 505; sheep at $1,50@4,00; lambs at $1,50@3,50.

John Young sold 121 Butler Co. sheep averaging 80 lbs at $1,25 per head.

Wm. Adams 150 Allegheny Co. sheep at an average of $2,75 per head.

Dennis Haggerty 166, of pretty good sheep at an average of about $2,00 per head.

Davis & Co. sold 175 sheep to Isaac Williams at $2,60 per head.

HOGS.

There is only a moderate retail demand, as butchers will not buy very freely at present prices, and the market is quiet and without important change. Sales in a retail way at 11¢@11¾ and 12 cents.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Cotton firmer, but closing quiet; sales 2,800 bales at 26¼c for Middling Uplands. Flour—receipts 17,338 bbls—heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 8,000 bbls at $5,40@5,70 for superfine State and western; $5,90@6,40 for extra State; $5,85@6,50 for extra western; $6,35@7,00 for white wheat extra; $6@6,60 for R. H. O.; $6,25@6,75 for extra St. Louis; $7@8,50 for go od to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 350 bbls at $4,80@ 5,25. Corn meal quiet; sales 500 bbls at $3,60, neal terms. Brandywine $5,75. Whisky quiet; sales 125 bbls western at $1,21@1,21½ for free. Receipts wheat, 138,565 bush; wheat opened quiet and closed 1@2 cents better, with moderate export demand, and light offering; 74,000 bush at $1,15 for No. 3 spring; $1,35 for No. 2 do; $1,36@1,40 for No. 1 do; $1,50 for winter red Illinois; $1,38 for inferior winter red State; $1,40 @1,44 for winter red and amber western; $1,45 for white Ohio, and $1,47 for inferior white State. Rye fairly active and firm; sales No. 1 at 75@76c, No. 2 at 72½@74c, rejected at 67c, and closing at 75c for No. 1 and 72½@73c for No. 2. Barley moderately active and lower; sale No. 2 at $1,08@1,11 seller November; and $1,10 seller the month, closing dull at $1,08 seller same. Hops dull and quiet and firm at $1,12. Sugar 13¼@ 14¾c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork $31,50 cash, nominally at $26,75@27 seller January. Lard steady and quiet at 16¾@17c. Green Hams steady at 14¾c; dry salted shoulders 13¾@14c. Freights dull, firm and ¼@¾c higher at 6½@7c.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Tobacco, no more in market. Cotton quiet at 24@ 24½c. Hemp, small sales of dressed at $2,20. Flour dull and very little doing, all super at $5,50, XX at $5@5,50, XXX. $5,50@6,25, choice family at $7@7,15. Wheat unchanged, No. 2 spring at 90c, No. 2 fall red rather better at $1,02@1,08, No. 1 do. at $1,10@1,15, choice at $1,15 No. 2 white at $1,10. Corn unchanged, mixed in sacks at 75c, yellow at 86c white at 91@95c. Oats inactive and unchanged at 43c in bulk, 48@50c in sacks. Barley dull and declining, at $1@1,00 for prime Illinois, spring at $1,25, @1,38 for prime to choice Minnesota. Rye dull and drooping, 68@70c. Whisky steady, $1,15. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork nothing doing and unchanged at $30@30,50. Bacon, jobbing sales shoulders 17c, clear sides 19½@20 Lard quiet, 17@17½c. Receipts flour 7,000 bbls, wheat 34,000 bush, corn 6,000 bush, oats 34,700 bush, barley 14,500 bush, rye 1,500 bush, hogs 500.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—Flour dull and unchanged, with family at $5,00@ 5,35. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged, with red at $1,08@1,12. Corn firm at 69c for new, and 80@87c for old. Oats 50@66c. Rye 95c. Cotton firmer, with middling at 26c. Whisky sold at $1,12, but buyers contend for lower rates. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Mess Pork dull at $31; no sales. Lard nominally unchanged; prime held at 17c in bulk. Shoulders held at 14½c and no demand. Bacon declined to 16 and 19c, but is saleable at the e rates, ¼c higher asked. Green meats sold at 11¾@14½ and 15½c and firm. Hogs sold at $6,50@6,60 and firm. Receipts light. Butter firm at 30@35c. Cheese in good demand at 17¼ to 18½c. Eggs 25c. Gold 130½ buying. Exchange steady at 1-10 discount buying.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—Flour market dull and unchanged. Wheat market dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and nominally unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye steady and quiet; No. 1 held at 95@$1; No. 2 do at 90c. Barley—State $1@1,25 as to quality and condition; Canada at $1,20@1,35. Petroleum market firmer and unchanged; refined held at 28½@29c for standard white in large lots; 29½@30c for standard white in large lots; small lots for retail trade 33@34c; crude firm at $6,60 per bbl.

BUFFALO, October 25.—Flour neglected. Wheat nominal; millers refuse to buy; cars cannot be obtained to ship by railroad; three boat loads of selected spring sold at 86c and on private terms. Corn dull at 75@77½c. Oats dull; sales of 14,000 bush, at 73c for No. 2 western. Rye nominally 90@92c. Barley nominal at $1,17@1,22. Peas nominal at $1,10@ 1,20. Pork steady, at $32 for heavy mess. Lard dull at 18c. Highwines dull; sales of 50 bbls at $1,16.

OSWEGO, October 25.—Flour in good demand; sales 2,500 bbls at $6,50 for No. 1 spring. Wheat quiet and easier. Corn, no sales. Barley, steady for choice white; common neglected.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Again the market is crowded; 3,500 beeves, of which 2,800 are on sale to day, besides 100 head from Friday's trade, was slow; prices from ½ to ¾c lower; 500 left, and quiet at last. Illinois gives 3,400; Kentucky, 12, 500; Ohio, 1,200; Texas, 1,100; New York, 900. The range was from 9c for bulls up 16c for prime Durham grades, with a very few at 16½c. The average was 14c, a drove of 93 Ohio, 7 cwt, selling at 13@13½c; 130 Ky. steers, 7¼ cwt at 13½@14¼c. Sheep foot up 43,600 for the week; on sale to-day, 11,750, and they are not all selling. Prices are weak at 7½@8c for sheep, and 9@8¾c for lambs. Sales of 1,700 Canada sheep at 4½c; 350 Canada, 100 lbs, 6c; a car State, 74 lbs, at 5½c; a car Canada lambs, 65 lbs at 7¾c, and one car 70 lbs at 8¼c. Hogs number 25,880, of which 64 cars arrived; 4 cars 108 lbs sold at 10c, with some of 250 lbs at 10½c.

ALBANY, October 25.—The cattle market to-day was regarded as disastrous to sellers. The highest price was 9c for some superior to those sold last week, or 8½@9c, while on medium weights and common the decline is ¼@½c; the supply exceeds the demand and prices ranged from 5¾ to 9c. Sheep and lambs; supply large and market dull and lower; sheep 4@5½c for common to good and 6c for extra; lambs 6½c for common to good and 8¼c for extras. Hogs—supply equal to the demand at 9½@11c.

CHICAGO, October 25.—Cattle fairly active at $3@4,37½ for Texan steers, $3,75 @4,75 for cows and light steers, $5,25@6 for fair to medium, $6,50@7 for good to choice and $7@7,75 for extra. Shipping beeves. Hogs opened dull, but subsequently became active at a decline of 10c, $8,75@9,15 for common, $9,25@ 9,50 for fair to medium, $9,60@9,75 for good to choice and $9,85@10 for extra. Sheep firm at 5½@6c for common to fair, 6¼@6¾c for low, sales 1,100 head at 5½@ 6½c; gross; hogs in fair demand at advance, sales 3,600 head at 10@10½ per cent. cwt.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The market for most all classes is steady, with a moderate but fair business. The only change of importance noticeable in a reduction in the prices of Slater & Son's paper collars to 11c, but A. T. Stewart & Co. put the price down last week, so that in reality there is no real change in the market. Novelties—high colored cambrics are now selling at 12c. Pacific Mills prints selling at 14c. Heavy brown sheetings at 14½@15c for Southern and Eastern makes.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD October 25.—3 cars wheat, Ligget & Co; 1 do s pipe, H H Collins; 50 bbls oil, J Spear; 58 do do, F A Bates; 3 cars pig iron, Graff, B & Co; 3 do do 1 s ore, McKnight & Co; 3 do do, Jones & Co; 1 do do, Reis & Caughey; 1 do do, Coleman, Rafsn & Co; 1 do do, Union Mills; 2 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 3 do copper, C G Hussey & Co; 1 do lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 2 do do, W M Rigdon & Co; 17 bbls oil, Bradley & Co; 1 do do, W Ham mill; 100 bdls chairs, Dauler & Sons; 10 bxs tobacco, C C Bauer; 6 bales hops, G Herbst; 2 bbls apples, 2 do p tatoes, C Appes; 10 do flour, W Flaccus & Son; 28 sks bones, Hooveler & Co; 3 bbls flour, Bauer Bros; 8 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 24 bdls chairs, 6 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 5 bbls paints, R L Fahnestock & Co; 23 bxs apples, 6 do pears, Voigt, Mahood & Co, 6 bbls, 4 sks apples, 11 sks rye, W H Graff & Co; 56 bbls apples, 13 do cider, H Rea, Jr; 25 do do, Woodworth & Davies; 8 sks d apples, W C Armstrong; 60 sks oats, 24 sks rye, Wm Tasker & Son; 5 bbls sweet potatoes, Head & Metzgar; 16 sks rye, McBane & Anjer, 25 bbls apples, W J Steel & Bro; 40 do do, 12 do s potatoes, Vangorder & Shepard.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 25.—14 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 5 do do, J Wood, Son & Co; 2 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 1 do do, Heilman & Hammett; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Superior Iron Co; 1 do do, Pgh Forge & Iron Co; 500 bbls flour, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins; 200 bbls do, Schoonmaker & L; 1 car wheat, J H Bomgardner; 1 do do, R T Kennedy & Bro; 3 do do, J S Liggett & Co; 25 tcs grease, 50 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do, J A Beaty; 1 car shipstuff Keil & R; 50 bbls flour, 1 Wilson & Son; 1 car staves, M P Adams; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 400 bbls do, T C Jenkins; 50 bbls whisky, F Kaiser; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 12 do do, Woodworth & Davies; 25 sks rye, Godfrey & Co; 1 car barley, Spencer & McKay; 78 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 20 bgs buckwheat flour, J B Campbell; 100 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins & Bro; 25 do do, F Sellers & Co; 17 bgs peanuts, 10 cds tobacco, Lindsay & Mccullough; 10 bales broom corn, J Connor; 100 bbls flour, J M Montgomery; 100 do do, D Wallace; 2 cars bulk wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 do do, Wm Jones & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 25.—213 cases ref oil, Livingston & Bro; 30 do do, Harris & Co; 1 do do, Wagner; 61 cars coal, Kier, Foster Kier; 54 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coalman, R & Co; 2 sks flaxseed, 2 bbl eggs, 1 do beans, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 39 pgs marking, Monongahela House; 2 buckets butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 7 sks chesnuts, E Heazleton; 1 car grain, Scott & Gisal; 52 green hides, G H Anderson & Co; 1 car lumber, Workman, Davis & Co; 1 do pig iron, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, H Woodsides; 12 sks flour, J Ruggerotsky & Co; 1 bbl eggs, W Flynn; 1 do do, L J Blanchard; 2 bbls tallow, Wm Flacus & Son; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds; 4 cars stone, Harrison & Co; 1 do do, P Brough.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 25.—1 box, Miss S S Pettingill; 2 bbls flour, Seighmyer & Wy; 5 bgs potatoes, J Bissop; 10 do barley, Yarnwich; 1 lot tools, rassing material, E Laise & Co; 1 bbl cider, 12 do apples, Campbell & C; 36 bgs potatoes, 61 do barley, Meanor & H; 6 do potatoes, T Riall; 184 do barley, F Schields; 66 do oats, 37 do wheat, Campbell & A; 1 bbl eggs, do butter, Dodge & Hussey; 2 bbls iron, J Curray; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 10 bale cotton, Holmes B & Co; 250 bbls flour, 20 do pork, Watt, L & Co; 100 do flour, S Lindsay; 43 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 46 do do, Kennedy, C & Co; 3 cars staves, Hastings & D; 5 pcs hams Dalzell; 5 bbls bacon, F Sellers & Co; 5 tcs lard, J Lippincott; 4 tubs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 8 do do, F G Craifithead; 13 bgs peanuts, P H Hunker; 2 tcs lard, J Dalzell.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 25.—25 bbls flou., J B McKee; 1 car lumber, R B Dickey; 60 flour, 1st mill feed, S C McMasters; 1 car lumber, John Nanz; 4 do staves, Ralya & R; 2 do wheat, W McKee & Co; 2 do oats, R Knox & Son; 1 do flaxseed, Ewer Hamilton & Co; 1 car barley, M Heckelman; 2 do staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do metal, Gibson & Riddle; 30 caddies tobacco, R & W Jenkinson.

RIVER NEWS.

The Bells arrived on Sunday evening and departed again yesterday, and the same is true of the New state.

—The Mary Davage and barges, New Orleans to St. Louis, passed Cairo on Saturday, with a very slim trip.

—The Welcome arrived at New Orleans last week, with the first new crop of sugar and molasses of the season.

—Two inches of snow fell at Chicago and St. Louis on Friday, and 12 inches fell at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Saturday.

—The West Wind was sold at Cincinnati on Saturday, to parties from Mt. Vernon, Indiana, for $12,000. She will be placed in the Evansville and Memphis trade.

RIVER PACKETS.

VICKSBURG, NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND - - -
NEW ORLEANS.—Tri-steamer MESSENGER.....(Capt. JESSE DEAN).
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on first rise.
GRIEST & SWANEY.
fe28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Numbering thirteen first-class vessels, among them the
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45, North River, foot of Canal street.
For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
183 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relieve the liver and put life to work; the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. That is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unparalleled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the gross matter in the lungs, and by bringing it off, it at once relieves the irritation, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will bring it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be strictly used, to keep the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile will flow freely and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills are doing. Nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall bladder and relieve the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver complaint is one of the most prominent causes of consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and acts with the Pulmonic Syrup and the Seaweed, with this preparation is made of, assists the digestion of the food and makes good blood, and the food with the Pulmonic syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop fever, to stop sweats, to stop night sweats, to dry up the whole digestive powers, locking up the secret ous, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rheumatism, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are sound, and some other disease, such as abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesions, ulcers in the throat, or some of the forms of dyspepsia. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole system,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions—Ordinances—Reports of Committees—New Market House—Retrenchment and Reform, &c.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city was held yesterday, Monday, October 24th, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallagher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McClelland, McEwen, Ogden, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, and Wilson—22.

Nays—None.

Mr. Hallman presented a petition for the opening of Egenton avenue, in the Twentieth ward, accompanied by an ordinance providing for the same.

The petition was read and accepted, and the rules suspended, and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from the St. Paul's Episcopal congregation on Roberts street, asking that a committee be appointed to examine into and investigate the amount of damage sustained by the church of said congregation in the grading of Roberts street.

Mr. Shipton moved to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. Burgwin called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Ayes—Ahlborn, Craig, Gallaher, Kehew, Morrow, McEwen, Ogden, Rafferty, Schmidt, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Watson, White, Zorn Total, 14.

Nays—Ahl, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Hartman, Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Murdoch, Murray, McClelland, Scully, Wainwright, Z., Wilson. Total, 21.

So the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution to appoint a Committee.

Mr. Burgwin amended by requiring the Committee to consult the City Solicitor as to the liability of the city to pay damages.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted, and Messrs. Littell and Shipton appointed.

Mr. Edwards presented a remonstrance against erecting houses on Homewood avenue, accompanied by a resolution instructing the Road Commissioner to notify all persons encroaching on the road in such manner to remove the same. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Kelley presented a petition for the opening of a street in the Eleventh ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Lloyd, a petition relative to the opening of Neville street. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Brown, the petition of Lelbert & Co. relative to the construction of the Fifth avenue sewer, by which a private sewer is destroyed. Referred to the Finance Committee and City Solicitor.

Mr. Kirk, a petition from Mr. Spencer for the removal of a wooden building, and moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate, and that proceedings be stayed. Adopted.

Mr. Schmidt, a remonstrance against the widening of the Greensburgh Turnpike. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Ahl, petition for gas lamps on Shetland street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Hartmann, remonstrance against the partial grading of Cooper street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Murray presented the report of the Finance Committee and the report of the Controller covering sundry bills, and recommending certain transfers, and the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be directed to certify for a warrant for $355 for election expenses, October 12, 1869, and charge to 24th Contingent Fund. Read and adopted. Report accepted and resolution adopted.

REPORT OF THE GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shipton, from the Gas Committee, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Gas Lighting would respectfully recommend the erection of gas lamps at the following points:

One at the corner of Grant street and Strawberry alley; one at the corner of Webster and Fulton street; one at the corner of Thirtieth street and Asbury alley; four on Thirty-ninth street, between Butler street and the A. V. R. R.; four on Fortieth street, between Butler street and the A. V. R. R.; three on Forty-Fifth street; one on the corner of Wilkins and Forbes street; four on Roberts street, between Centre avenue and Reed street.

Read, accepted and adopted.

Mr. Ahlborn, a resolution for gas lamp at Charlotte and Thirty-Seventh street. Adopted.

Mr. Rafferty presented an ordinance for the widening of Fifth avenue, from High street to Jummonville street. Read three times and passed finally.

Mr. Brown, an ordiance defining and establishing the boundry line between the 10th and 12th wards.

Mr. Burgwin moved to refer the matter to the Ordinance Committee. The motion was lost.

The question then reoccurred on the adoption of the ordinance, which passed finally.

Mr. Kehew presented an ordinance changing the grade on Duncan street between Green and Devilliers street. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Watson, an ordinance for the opening of Denny street from Hazlett street to the Greensburg Pike. Read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Schmidt, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of the Greensburg pike from Butler street to St. Marys cemetry. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Kirk arose to a question of privilege to announce the death of Mr. Daniel Holmes, his colleague from the 18th ward. After paying a high tribute to the deceased, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty, in His inscrutable wisdom, has removed from among us David Holmes, one of our members of the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh, and we deem it proper to pay a tribute of respect to his memory; therefore,

Resolved, That our Council, in the death of David Holmes, has lost a valuable and efficient member, one whose knowledge of municipal business was comprehensive and thorough, and whose advice and opinion in the same were sound and correct, and one who by his punctual attendance, faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties, and the firm and decided stand that he took in behalf of every measure that he believed to be right, merited and received the confidence and respect of every member of this body.

Resolved, That the community has, by his death, lost a worthy, honest and reputable citizen, and his family a kind husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our condolence and sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of deceased, and also that the same be entered upon the minutes of Council.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Morrow presented the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas Lighting be authorized to have a gas lamp erected at the corner of Stephenson street and Beach alley; also on the corner of Van Bram street and St. Patricks alley. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Marshall presented the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be instructed to proceed with the repaving of Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Mr. Craig moved that the paving be done, provided the city was kept from expense.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Ogden presented the following:

Resolved, That the Council Chamber be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, in respect to the memory of our deceased member, David Holmes, Esq. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Craig called up the report of the Market Committee presented at a former meeting and laid over, relating to a new Market House.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to the cost of the property, and the propriety of constructing a Market House at the point named.

Mr. Gallaher thought the price asked for the property was too high.

Mr. McCarthy and others held that the property was cheap at the price asked.

Mr. Hallman favored market houses and all other improvements, but thought it best "to make haste slowly."

Mr. Kirk opposed market houses generally; he thought them nuisances, and held that private enterprise should furnish places for vegetable dealers.

Mr. Jones thought that a site that would answer the purpose could be obtained for less money.

After some further discussion, the yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the first resolution relative to the purchase of a lot, with the following result:

Ayes—Ahlborn, Armstrong, Burgwin, Craig, Gross, Hallman, Kehew, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murdoch Murray, McEwen, Ogden, Rafferty, Scully, Shipton, Wainwright, S. S., White, and Zorn—22.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Brown, Coffin, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Hartman, Jones, Kirk, McClelland, Rees, Schmidt, Wainwright, Z., Watson, and Wilson—15.

So the resolution was adopted.

The resolution relative to the organization of a company for the erection of a Market House was taken up and adopted without discussion.

Mr. Kirk offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue his proclamation for a special election to be held November 15th, 1869, for a member of Select Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the Death of David Holmes, in the Eighteenth ward.

Adopted.

Mr. McEwen presented an ordinance abolishing the office of Clerk of Markets. Read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, presented in C. C., was taken up and read.

Mr. Brown said that he cared little for the insinuations of Ben Morgan that he was the paid counsel of Mr. Smith; he would just say that if he was the paid counsel or Smith it was more than he could say for Morgan, as he had done work for Morgan for which he had never yet been paid. When Mr. Morgan asserted that he was paid by Mr. Smith he was a liar and a slanderer, and that Morgan's slanders could not effect him in this community. He did not desire to make any point relative to the acception or adoption of the report, but only desired to refute the lies and slanders uttered by the chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Some discussion arose as to the reception of the report.

Mr. Kirk offered a resolution sending the report back to Common Council with a request that it be recommitted, to have the personalities expunged.

Mr. Kirk said he had been charged by Mr. Morgan of having sold his vote to Mr. Smith, and that he had even written letters to his (Kirk's) neighbors, stating that he (Kirk) had been bought by Smith. He thought Select Council should protect its members from the slanders of such a man.

The resolution was adopted.

Council adjourned.

Common Council.

President Tomlinson in the chair.

Members present: Albeitz, Anderson, Ardary, Barr, Barton, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Carroll, Case, Caskey, Daub, Dunseath, Fleming, Gerner, Hare, House, Houston, Hutchison, Jahn, Jones, Lanahan, Lockhart, McKelvy, McMasters, Meanor, Meyer, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Nixon, Pearson, Penney, Rebman, Reed, Rook, Rosewell, Seiferth, Sims, Schott, Scott, Verner, Vick, Waughter, Weldon, Welsh, and President Tomlinson.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. Sims presented a resolution instructing the City Controller to report to Councils the amount paid to the City Treasurer the last eight months; also, amount paid by him into the City Treasury during that time. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Hare, petition for gas lamp on Scott alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Weldon, resolution granting Finance Committee power to act upon claim of Hastings and O'Neil for paving. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Mayer, petition for gas lamp on St. Patrick's alley, Sixth ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Rebman, petition for gas lamps on Crawford and Bedford streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Moorhead, petition for grading and repairing Erin street.

Mr. Moorhead moved its reference to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Penny moved to amend by striking out "with power to act."

The yeas and nays were called on the amendment, resulting in yeas 30, nays 11.

The amendment was accordingly carried, and the petition was referred, as usual.

Mr. Meanor, petition for grading and paving Greensburgh turnpike at its present width, and remonstrating against widening of same, as proposed. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Morgan, petition of citizens of the Twenty second and Twenty-third wards, asking for a re-survey of Four Mile Run road.

Mr. Morgan moved its reference to Survey Committee.

Mr. Houston stated the Committee had gone over the road twice, and both times had almost unanimously decided on the route as presented for consideration of Councils.

After some further discussion the petition was referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Moorhead, remonstrance against the report of the viewers on the opening of Roberts street, and asking for new viewers. Referred to the street Committee.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Weldon, from the Committee on Streets, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Streets would respectfully report the following ordinances: One for changing the names of Wylie street, Wylie street extension and Duncan street to Wylie avenue; one for changing Pike and Penn street to Penn avenue; one for numbering houses in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards; one for extension of public sewer on Diamond street.

The report was received, and the ordinances read three times and passed.

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN."

Mr. Morgan called up the business from Select Council in reference to the special report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

The Chairman read the communication of Mr. Wm. Smith in reference to charges made in the report, which has been published in the proceedings of a preceding meeting of Councils.

INCIVILITY TO A MEMBER.

When about half way through Mr. Bell objected, on the grounds that the paper reflected severely on a member of Council, and was of such a personal character that out of mere civility it should not be read.

Mr. Morgan begged that the President would be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Hare thought it but justice to Mr. Morgan that the paper should be read.

Mr. Bell withdrew his motion, and the President continued until the communication had been read through.

Mr. Bell moved to lay the communication on the table. He wanted to hear Mr. Smith but thought a paper of that character, containing so many personalities, should not be received.

The paper was laid on the table.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THOSE PIPES.

Mr. Morgan now presented the following report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform:

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform beg leave to make the following additional report touching the alleged frauds upon the city by Wm. Smith, contractor for furnishing water pipes and miscellaneous castings.

In the report submitted on August 30th last past, it will be recollected that your Committee stated "that they had employed men and horses and hauled four pieces of water pipe twenty inches in diameter, taken indiscriminately from a number that had been delivered to the city by the contractor, and had them weighed by the city weighmaster upon the Forty-third street scales, and found them to average 2,668 pounds each." This serious charge, involving a deficiency on each pipe under the contract with the city, in a communication from Mr. Smith to your honorable bodies, dated September 20th, 1869, was denied by him, it being alleged that these pipes weighed 2,620, 2,680, 2,765 and 2,810 pounds respectively, or an average of 2,720 pounds each. It was further alleged by Mr. Smith that the pipe weighing 2,576 pounds was a "cut or short pipe, and that the 20-inch pipe furnished by him to the city varied in weight from 2,665 to 2,940 pounds, which was a substantial compliance by him on the terms of his contract." In view of these allegations your Committee have deemed it their duty to obtain, and herewith present for the consideration of Councils, the sworn testimony of Mr. Jesse M. Covert, City Weighmaster, who weighed the pipe on the Forty-third street scales, as well as the affidavits of other citizens, (one of them, Mr. Alex. Black, a member of Council, from the Fifteenth ward) who were present at the time, and witnessed the weighing. It will be seen that these affidavits contradict in the most positive manner every allegation of Mr. Smith, the contractor, and fully sustains the charge of fraudulent practices by him, as alleged by your Committee in their former report. An inspection of the official certificates furnished by weighmaster Covert, and appended to his affidavit, discloses the fact that Mr. Smith, in the weight given by him in the four twenty inch pipes, had embraced the weight of the large oak blocks, used in the handling of the pipes, to escape the palpable evidence of fraud as indicated by the city scales.

Your Committee, desiring to fully investigate the matter as far as practicable, have also obtained the affidavit of Mr. E. S. Magee, city weighmaster, touching the weight of the 8-inch pipe on Second avenue, furnished by Mr. Smith. In his communication of September 20, to Councils, Mr. Smith states in regard to these pipes that the average weight of 8-inch pipe, as charged to him by the city, was 675 pounds each. The affidavit of Mr. Magee as to the weight of six of these pipes as weighed by him on the city scales on Water street, in the Second ward, shows the average weight of these pipes to be only 664 pounds. An examination as far as practicable of the bills tendered by Mr. Smith to the city, and sworn to before the Controller, show that the average weight charged by Mr. Smith to the city was 720 pounds for each 8 inch pipe, making a difference of 56 pounds upon each 8 inch pipe against the city.

Your Committee regret the necessity that has compelled them to persevere in this gigantic fraud upon the city (for in no other light can it be regarded.) A difference of even a few pounds upon each piece of pipe furnished the city under the heavy contract with Mr. Smith, which has already extended over a period of two years, would amount to an enormous sum in the aggregate, his bid for a single month alone amounting to over $20,000.

In this connection the removal by Mr. Smith of a large quantity of pipe already delivered by him to the city, lying on Second avenue and other thoroughfares, after your Committee had entered upon this investigation, and before they had an opportunity of ascertaining their weight, and the burial of all the twenty inch pipe that had been lying on Butler street for one year, are facts of peculiar significance. In our judgment the sworn testimony herewith furnished, as well as the other circumstances alluded to, are of such a nature as to call for the most searching scrutiny by Councils; and we, therefore, urge that suitable action to that end may be taken by your honorable bodies, as an act of justice alike to the city and the contractor. Mr. Smith has fallen into the pernicious error that this is a controversy between him and the chairman of your Committee. This is a mistake. It is submitted with entire confidence that the trash about "Mr. Chairman Morgan, Mr. Councilman Morgan, and Morgan's scales," in which Mr. Smith sees fit to indulge, in his recent communication to Councils, in no way affects the truth or falsity of the charges as to the weight of the pipe furnished the city. When this matter is properly disposed of, it will be time enough to raise such outside issues, and to severally pass upon them should Councils deem them worthy of notice.

Speaking for himself alone, the Chairman of your Committee denies that Mr. Smith ever had to him the privilege of meeting the Committee, or to receive the anonymous letter he received through the mails, and asserts that it was common talk upon the street that frauds were being committed by Mr. Smith, and that the three pieces of eight inch pipe weighed upon the private scales of Mr. Smith by the Chairman of the Committee, were not made or marked for delivery to the city, as by reference to his bill of August last, it will be seen that he gives the city credit for one hundred and twenty-five pieces of eight inch pipe taken from the Second avenue, and we would respectfully ask why he took pipe of the same size off the streets and delivered others in their place, and if he will be kind enough to explain how it came that all but one of the pipes weighed by the Chairman of the Committee, upon which the marks could be read, fell below the pipe weight marked upon them, and why he did not use plain figures in marking them, and not use hieroglyphics that could not be deciphered without a key.

The Chairman of your Committee hopes to long survive the wrath of Mr. Smith, and even to outlive the curses and maledictions of that good man's paid counsel, who represents his interests in the Select Branch of the City Councils.

B. W. MORGAN,
S. MORROW,
EVAN JONES.

Appended to the report were affidavits from Jesse M. Covert, Weighmaster at Butler street scales, and from E. S. Magee, Weighmaster at Water street scales, in reference to the weights of the pipes referred to in the report, and substantiating the figures given therein.

Mr. Morgan, after the reading of these papers, stated he presented them as an answer to the accusations and slanders against himself, and hoped that some action would be taken upon them.

SHARP PASSAGES.

Mr. Reed moved to strike out that portion of the report alluding to "the paid counsel of Mr. Smith." He wanted the affair fully investigated, but didn't believe in any personalities.

The Chairman said the question would first come on the amendment.

Mr. Morgan said the report was signed by all the members of the committee, and he thought it should come up properly as any other report, without being amended as all.

Mr. McKelvy deprecated any personalities. He thought the report, with that exception, all fair enough, and one that should be received. He, however, strongly objected to the insinuations that had been thrown out against a member of Select Council, and a gentleman whom from his long acquaintance with him, he felt satisfied would do nothing dishonorable.

Mr. Morgan—Will the gentleman allow—don't you know, sir, that he is Smith's private counsel?

Mr. McKelvy—Well, no sir, I—

Mr. Morgan—Well, I do then—

Mr. Gallaher, order, order, and vigorous rapping of the gavel by the chairman.]

Mr. Penney thought it a curious proceeding to amend the report of a committee, one which Councils should not do. He thought it would do no great harm to accept the report. He did not admire the personality objected to, but thought a mere acceptance of the report would not endorse it.

Mr. McKelvy insisted that the objectionable clause should be stricken out, inasmuch as Councils had laid on the table Mr. Smith's communication, because of its personality.

Mr. Weldon thought further the Committee should be corrected in their error in relation to the statement concerning the removal of the pipes from Second avenue by Mr. Smith. It was not done by his, but by the authority of the Water Committee, who desired to change the pipes.

Mr. Morgan said he didn't know anything about that. He only knew they had been removed, and he incorporated the fact in the report. He didn't know what Smith's motives or orders were which caused him to haul the pipes away.

PRIVILEGE REFUSED.

Mr. Reed said that as the business manager for Mr. Stewart was present, he thought it but just that the privileges of house should be granted him, to ex plain.

Mr. Penney objected to any but members taking part in the discussion.

Mr. Reed thought there was a disposition manifested to try Mr. Smith. The members seemed to intimate in their remarks that he was on trial.

Mr. Morgan said such was not the intention of any one. Mr. Smith, further than his connection with the report under discussion, was not known officially at the present time by Councils. They had no disposition to treat him as if on trial.

Mr. Bell wanted to know what would be the effect of striking out the obnoxious part of the report. He wished to have all things proceed by rule.

Mr. Penney insisted Councils had no right to amend or interpolate the report; they must either receive or refer it back to the Committee, with instructions.

Mr. Reed moved to refer it back.

Mr. Penney said he thought Mr. Smith was not on trial nor anybody else. He didn't think the passage objected to so very malicious or so much of a slang phrase, as some people tried to make it. It didn't necessarily imply that Mr. Smith's counsel would do anything in Council conflicting with his duties as a member.

Mr. Reed's motion to refer back was voted down.

Mr. McKelvy moved to take up the business from Select Council from last month. Carried.

Mr. Weldon called up the Water Committee's business.

The Chair decided this out of order, under the motion just passed, as the Water Committee's business had not been laid over from last meeting.

Mr. Weldon thought the methods employed to put off this important business very unjust and unfair.

After much wrangling and several motions and counter motions, a motion to proceed with the consideration of the Water Committee's business prevailed.

Mr. Tomlinson vacated the chair, and called upon Mr. Batchelor to preside.

PRESENTATION.

Mr. Morgan asked leave of Council to present a Parian marble urn, from the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors. The gift was tendered Council as a specimen of Pittsburgh manufactures, the first of its kind ever turned out in the city.

The Chairman facetiously cautioned the members of Council in reference to the acceptance of gifts.

Mr. Reed observed that as it came through the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, it must be all right in this case. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. Houston the gift was then accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered Messrs. Keir & Co. for its presentation.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Mr. Batchelor, chairman, now read the ordinance relative to the purchase of the site offered by Coleman, Rahm & Co. for a new water works.

Mr. Morgan said he would like to know the price and all the circumstances connected with the proposed purchase, for which information the reading of the report of the Water Committee.

Mr. Carroll presented the written proposition of Messrs. Coleman, Rahm & Co. in reference to the sale of the site. [Heretofore published.]

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

The Chairman here, in answer to the request of Mr. Morgan, essayed to read the report of the Water Committee, but after deciphering a few sentences, was compelled to hand the manuscript to the clerk. The official log, accustomed to indifferent chirography, started off at a lively rate, and was about establishing his superior claims as a reader, when suddenly he, too, halted, stammered and finally acknowledging his inability to proceed, gave himself over to a representative of amorning daily. Reportorial experience with manuscripts of all descriptions promised relief from the suspense which now began to steal over the assemblage, and the calm, benignant smile of secret triumph which the new reader cast upon the foolscap containing the hieroglyphic added to the brisk, cheerful way in which he disposed of the first few sentences, strengthened the opinion that he was master of the situation. Alas! it proved not so. "Sandy Creek" had been reached in the reading, when the voice lost its musical tone, and the reader became somewhat embarrassed. Audible mutterings of the encouraged to continue, and again "Sandy Creek" resounded faintly upon the auricles of the expectant listeners, but grief had come to the performer, reportorial confidence vanished as a mist, and amid a titter, which eventually "developed" into a hearty burst of laughter, the third discomfitted individual resumed his seat as quickly as though he had been shot, but with a pensive smile of resignation.

Order being again restored, the Chairman, with quick witted sagacity, rescued the moment, and there appeared a printed copy of the report, with the remark that the printers had made it out, and as there had been no complaints the printing was probably correct. So the report was brought before Council. It was read, together with the written proposition of Messrs. Coleman & Co., as presented by Mr. Carroll.

BUSINESS CONTINUED.

Mr. Morgan said he lived just below the place indicated, and knew something about it. He knew that instead of ten feet of water in the channel of the river at the Mouth of Schade's run at all seasons of the year, there was not at times more than four feet. He also objected to the purchase of the coal, as the city did not need to go into the coal business. The water also was not, as had been stated, all times pure. About two miles above the mouth of Schade's run, the Acid works were located, from which refuse flows into the river, and floats into the pumps of works located miles below, stopping them from working and closing the valves so tightly that they had to be chiseled open. The location was a good one, but the ground was hardly sufficient and a portion of the lands adjoining would have to be used in making the works complete, and he wished to know before voting what the owners of those tracts would dispose of these portions thus occupied for.

Mr. Houston stated that the objections presented by Mr. Morgan regarding the purchase of the coal property should be earnestly considered by Councils. He thought the coal should be included in the purchase; but, inasmuch as that question excited a division of opinion he would present from Messrs. Coleman & Rahm the following supplemental proposition, which leaves the purchase of the coal at the option of the Committee, and disposes of the objection raised. Indeed, the owners of the property were more anxious to retain the coal than to dispose of it. He then read the following:

To the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—After an examination of our property as a suitable site for the new Water Works, by the former chairman of the Water Committee, and other gentlemen associated with him, by their request we offered our land and coal for sale to the city.

The opinion now appears to prevail that the city should purchase its coal delivered at the works and not mine it. We, therefore, have to say that we prefer to retain our coal, and now give the Committee the option to purchase the land either with or without the coal, as they may deem best for the interests of the city, after a survey and an examination of the property.

Respectfully, &c.,
WM. COLEMAN.
FR. RAHM.

Mr. McCarthy said he endorsed the location after a personal survey of the ground, notwithstanding the objections of the learned representative from the Twenty-first ward. He was aware that the gentlemen had spent a great deal of time and had labored assiduously in thrusting his presence on the Committee and demonstrating the disadvantages of the site. He had, however, managed while seemingly favoring it, to do all he could to oppose it. He then came into Council and made assertions which were directly opposed to the report of the Committee. The Committee had gone over the ground and reported, endorsing it in every respect. The question then was merely one of veracity between the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward and the Committee, and for his part he would rather take the word of the Committee.

The President called the speaker to order, and stated he could only speak directly on the motion, leaving personalities of all kinds out of the case.

Mr. McCarthy contended that he was in order. That the gentleman had used language and assertions in his remarks which were not in accordance with the facts, and in an indirect way animadverted on the action and statements of the Committee.

The President contended that the gentleman could only proceed by leaving out all personalities.

Mr. McCarthy replied that as the Chairman was in authority he could only yield, although feeling that he was perfectly in order. He continued his remarks at some length, strongly advocating the purchase of the site.

Mr. Jones asked for information in reference to the stone quary which had been said the land contained. There was nothing of the kind on the land. He had carefully examined the site, and walked all over it and he could confidently assert there was no stone, nor indications of stone on the premises.

Mr. Scott said that the absence of stone, if there really was none there, was of little importance, as in the opinion of competent engineers and practical builders, very little stone will be required on the construction of the works in accordance with the plan proposed.

Mr. Jones insisted that there was no stone on the place, and that stone would be necessary for the works. He would ask Mr. Houston to say whether he had not gone over the ground foot by foot with him, and whether he had any idea that a stone quary was on the site.

Mr. Houston replied that he thought there was no good stone on the place, but that as a "stonist" he was not much of a success, and his opinion would have to be taken for what it was worth.

Mr. Weldon stated, in reference to the impurities of the water, from the Acid Works, that the managers of that establishment had stated that this refuse was valuable to them, and that they would not allow a particle of it to float away if it could be prevented. For this purpose they would build an addition to their works which would prevent its escape. The statement also that the water was but four feet deep was a mistake, as by actual measurement the pipes could be run into water eight feet deep.

Mr. Scott said he had been all over the ground and examined it thoroughly. It was the best that could be procured. A few miles further up perhaps purer water might be secured, but it would cost the city one hundred and sixty thousand dollars per mile for conduits. This location was a natural basin and could be made into a reservoir, as desired, with but little expense.

Mr. Houston desired to state in reply to the inquiry made by the gentleman of the Twenty-first ward, regarding the purchase of adjacent property for water purposes, that the proposition of Messrs. Coleman and Rahm embraced all the land that was necessary, they having secured offers from the other owners to sell as much as is needed at the same prices. No more ground is needed than that comprehended in the site proposed.

Mr. Penney said he was afraid the city might make a mistake in this location, and yet he didn't know where a better site could be procured. He had doubts, however, as to all the statements made in reference to its being a natural water basin and all that. It might look so in theory, but then when put to the test might not answer the purpose designed. He would like to see something more than the mere theory and survey of any engineer. He was afraid when the matter came to the test a much larger works than was now anticipated would be needed. He wanted the scientific, careful examination and report of a competent hydraulic engineer, as well as the history of the site, the estimated extent and cost of a water works sufficient for all the demands of the city, &c.

Mr. Houston stated in reference to the objection urged against the site from its proximity to the Acid works, that the city authorities had control of that matter and could easily regulate it. In support of this he read the following extract from the Acts of Assembly:

"The corporation shall have power to provide for a supply of water by the construction and regulation of wells, pumps, cisterns, reservoirs or water works, to prevent and punish injuries to the works, and waste or pollution of the water, and for the purpose of establishing water works or for supplying the same with pure water, the corporation may go beyond its corporate limits and jurisdiction to prevent or punish any injury to the water works, or pollution to the stream or source of water, shall extend five miles beyond its corporate limits."

Mr. Penney resumed and said the argument in reference to the Acid Works was a mere bugatelle, which could easily be removed either by purchase or, if found a nuisance, by other means.

Mr. Houston stated further in reference to the purchase of the coal that well known and responsible business men had offered to take it at the price named, mine it and deliver it at the furnace of the Water Works, when built, at four and a half cents per bushel. He thought, however, a better and cheaper plan would be to purchase the land and the city mine it under her own control.

Mr. Bell was in favor of the entire bill, purchasing the coal and land together. It was as cheap to get the coal in this way, and it would place the city outside the manipulations of coal speculators.

Question was now called on the passage of the ordinance.

The Chairman stated that the ordinance as reported came up in the shape of new business under the rules, and that it could only be passed by a suspension of the rules, which required a three-fourths vote of the members present.

Mr. Scott stated in a few remarks that several gentlemen interested in the coal trade had told him they would be glad to take the coal at the price named in the offer.

Mr. Pearson moved a suspension of the rules and the final passage of the ordinance.

The vote was taken and resulted in thirty for and fourteen against.

The ordinance was accordingly laid over under the rules.

Mr. Reed called up the ordinance in reference to the establishment of the boundary lines between the Tenth and Twelfth wards.

It remained finally, the action of Select Council being thus concurred in.

Adjourned.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

8 lots 25x131 feet, graded, only $500—$100 per year. 2 lots 24x132 feet, only $400—$100 per year. 1 lot 25x129 feet, $500; Reed street. Frame house of 3 rooms, lot 24x100 feet; only $1,100. Brick house of 7 rooms, bath room and stable; 22x100—$1,500. 2 three-storied brick houses on Fulton street, each $4,500. 2 two roomed pressed brick houses finely finished, new; lot 60x160. Two brick houses, pumps and hydrants, all for $1,000. New two roomed and cellar brick house, lot 20x100; $1,300—$600 cash and $140 per year. Good seven roomed house and lot 24x260 feet, $2,500, and easy terms. 6 roomed frame house, lot 24x150, $1,500—$500 cash and balance in 1 and 2 years. 2 lots on Wylie street 24x80, $950. 1 lot on Wylie street, 27½x125; $1,000. 11 lots on Centre avenue 22½x129; $900 each. 150 feet front on Centre avenue by 145 feet deep, will divide to suit. 6 lots on Centre avenue, from $300 to $800. The above property is well located and within 10 to 12 minutes walk of the Court House, and one to New Central Passenger R. R. 20 acres on Western Penna. Railroad, 9 miles from the city; 20 acres on Pan Handle Railroad, 9 miles from the city. New 6 roomed house 1 mile from Court House. 225 acres Missouri land.

Persons desiring to purchase a home or make an investment, and those wishing to sell, please call on or address

McCLUNG & RAINBOW,
au30 Nos. 195 197 and 199 Centre avenue.

HOBOKEN" STATION, PROPERTY FOR SALE.

This beautiful situation cannot be surpassed for private residences in any direction, so close to both cities, being only eight miles up the Pennsylvania Railroad. Any person desiring information about this property can obtain it by calling at the office of the IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 75 Federal street, Allegheny. Lots from one-half acre to five acres; also, small lots to suit purchasers. There is a good location or a manufacturing establishment, between the Railroad and Allegheny river. au19:n28

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT, No. 54 James street; House, new and in good order; 3 rooms below, room; also Frame Shop on rear of lot; shop 17x18 feet; the lot is 20 by 100 feet; is a splendid place for a grocer, baker or butcher; will be sold cheap.

4 HOUSES AND LOTS fronting on Pleasant Valley P. R. R.; houses each contain 3 rooms; lots are 17 by 200 feet.

2 HOUSES AND LOTS on Fleming street; 4 lots on Robinson Road, Seventh Ward.

1 HOUSE AND LOT in Salem, Ohio; 6 acres of ground in Rear of Lot; House on Front street. Other Houses and Lots in good localities. Inquire of

M. WHITMORE,
Real Estate Agent, corner Ohio and Sandusky street, Allegheny.

AT PRIVATE SALE—VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND situate on the north-east corner of Stockton avenue and Beave St., Allegheny city, fronting 37 feet on Stockton avenue, preserving the same width along Beaver street 140 feet; thence along Beaver street 100 feet, preserving a width of 60 feet to Water street, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and being the late residence of Esther Stockton, dec'd. This property fronts on the Allegheny Park, and for beauty of location and surroundings cannot be excelled. For terms of sale and further information, enquire of

THOMAS R. UPDIKE,
au18:n48 No. 209 Beaver Avenue.

FOR SALE.—A Very Desirable FARM OF 70 ACRES, containing fifteen acres, situate within five miles of the city and about two minutes walk from Ingram station of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, has a front of about one-third of a mile on Chartiers Creek; all cleared and under cultivation, being rich bottom land and admirably adapted to being laid out into lots of from 4 to 5 acres or less, small house, orchard and well of water on the premises. Terms easy. Apply to

R. McLAIN & CO.
se22 No. 103 Fourth Avenue.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Reed & Hall's, Penn's Fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin Bridges, Allegheny City, every day, wholesale and retail. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class stock. Mackerel, Lake Herring, Salmon, White Fish, Norway Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low rates. Don't fail to call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

VALUABLE LAWRENCEVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—167 feet front on Liberty and Forty-Fourth streets, by 150 feet deep on an alley, well built Family Mansion of portico, wide hall, nine rooms, wash room and cellar, large garden, variety of choice fruits and grape vines. The location is pleasant and healthy. Will be sold at fair price and on reasonable terms. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SON'S,
se29 39 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.—One Two Horse Spring Wagon, suitable for a grocer, brewer or glass works.

Also, one Horse Express Wagon.

500 empty Packing Barrels for glass ware.
600 empty Whisky Barrels.

Apply to Wm. Metzger, 82 Darrah street, opposite the Pearl Mill, Allegheny.

JOHN DYER.
oc7:n56

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FALL STOCK OF

MEN & BOYS' CLOTHING,

Now Receiving by

GRAY & LOGAN'S,

No. 47 SIXTH STREET,

LATEST CLAIR.

se17

P. M'ARDLE,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Keeps constantly on hand

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 93 1-2 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. se18:n33

NEW FALL GOODS.

A splendid new stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.,

Just received by HENRY MEYER.

se3 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

LIVERY STABLES.

ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will on Saturday, July 31st, 1869, and on each succeeding Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART, Auctioneer.

jy28-m96

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

LIVERY, SALE AND

COMMISSION STABLES

COR. SEVENTH AVENUE & LIBERTY ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

au26:n54

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, &C.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

409 PENN STREET,

Have Removed to

NOS. 384 AND 386 PENN,

Cor. Eleventh St., (formerly Canal.)